



T H E

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the  
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 434.

*In the Debate begun in your last, the next Speech I shall give you was that made by C. Marcius Coriolanus, in the Character of T—s C—w, Esq; which was in Substance thus:*

Mr. President,  
S I R,



FROM the Time I first heard of the Change in our Administration, I expected some such Motion as this, because I foresaw, that such a Change must necessarily be attended with at least a seeming Change in our Measures, in order to furnish an Excuse for those who had with so much Vehemence exclaimed against the Measures of our late Minister. I say, Sir, a seeming Change in our Measures; for that it will be attended with a real Change, I am far from being sanguine enough to expect. It was complained, and loudly complained, by some of those who have now accepted of a Share in the Administration, that the In-

terest of England and the Peace of Europe were sacrificed, by our late Minister, to the particular and selfish Views of a little German Electorate: Will they sacrifice them less? By the Terms upon which they have accepted of a Share in the Administration, or rather a Share of Places and Preferments, I am afraid, they will not. The Interest of England will still be sacrificed, but sacrificed in a more hidden, and consequently a more dangerous Manner. Our late Minister declared it as his Opinion, That the Interest of *Hanover* and the Interest of *England* were so connected and inseparable, that the one could not be sacrificed to the other, because whatever was for the Interest of the one must necessarily be for the Interest of the other; and the Openness of his Declaration, together with the avowed Manner in which he pursued the Views of *Hanover*, was some Sort of Proof at least, that he sincerely believed what he openly professed; but as for those who have frequently, and in the most publick Manner, declared, that the Interest of *England* may be sacrificed to the

Interest of *Hanover*, if they in any Manner sacrifice the Blood, the Treasure, and the Peace of *England* to the Views of *Hanover*, they deserve all the Epithets they so liberally bestowed upon our late Minister; and if they do it in a hidden or indirect Manner, it is a Proof that they are conscious of the Wickedness of the Measures they pursue.

Our late Minister, Sir, took 16,000 *Hanoverians* into *British* Pay, and continued them in it, because it was for the Interest of *Hanover* that we should have their Troops rather than those of any other State in *Europe*; and this he did openly, avowedly, and directly; but to do so now, would be inconsistent with the most explicit Declarations of those who are lately become Placemen. As a Salvo then for their Honour, the *Hanoverians* are seemingly to be dismissed: We are to have no Estimate for those Troops now laid before us, and yet every Man of them, and Horse too, will, I am convinced, be continued in *British* Pay for the Year ensuing, as much as they have been for these two Years past. How is this to be done? Sir, it is very easy to see through the Subterfuge: The Queen of *Hungary* is to take one Half of them into her Pay, and to enable her to do so, we are for next Year to give her 200,000*l.* additional Subsidy, which is something more than one Moiety of the Sum we have paid these *Hanoverians* yearly for the last two Years. Thus it is already evident from the Motion now before us, that one Half of this Body of *Hanoverians* is indirectly to be kept in *British* Pay for this next ensuing Year; and as to the other Half, I suppose, we shall, towards the End of the Session, have a Vote of Credit, or some such Method taken, for enabling our Ministers to keep them in *British* Pay, which, they hope, may be easily passed over next Session, or excused under the

Pretence, that future Accidents made it absolutely necessary for us to have such a Number of foreign Troops in our Pay, and that it was found impossible to get Troops to hire from any other Potentate in *Europe*.

A These, Sir, may, perhaps, be ludicrously called Dreams or Prophecies; but tho' I am no Dreamer of Dreams, nor ever pretended to be indued with a prophetick Spirit, I am persuaded, they would now appear to be true Prophecies, could we dive thoroughly into the Secrets of the Cabinet. As to the Part the Queen of *Hungary* is to be obliged to act in this Imposition upon the *British* Nation, I can easily foresee, that we shall never be able to come at the Bottom of it, because it will certainly be managed by a private Convention between her Ministers and the Ministers of *Hanover*; but as to the other Half of these Troops, if they be continued in *British* Pay by any Method whatsoever, we may be able to come at some Discovery, B if we next Session inquire strictly, and as we ought, into the Disposal of the Sums that have been, or may be granted in this Session; and even as to that Half of them that are to be paid, as supposed, by the Queen of *Hungary*, we may, I think, certainly conclude, that it is so, if we find, that these Troops are next Year employed in any of her Armies; for as *Hanover* sent no Troops at its own Expence, to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*, during last Campaign, we may be assured, it will send none, at its own Expence, during the next; and if the Queen of *Hungary* were to hire foreign Troops, and were left to herself, we may be as fully assured, that those of *Hanover* would be the last she would chuse, especially if she were to pay as much for them as we paid for them ever since we had the Honour and Happiness to have them in our Service. Service, have I



I said? Sir, I beg Pardon, I should have said, Pay.

After having thus, Sir, I hope, fully exposed the Imposition now intended to be put upon the Nation, I shall but just touch upon what I take to be the chief Question, which is, Whether we ought to grant any additional Subsidy, or, indeed, any Subsidy at all to the Queen of Hungary? The Hon. Gentleman plumed himself upon what has been said in this House, that we ought to assist her with Money and not with B Troops; from whence he concluded, that since we are not next Year to assist her with such a Number of Troops as formerly, we ought to assist her with a larger Sum of Money. Sir, when it was said that we ought to assist her with our Money, C and not with our Troops, there was no Question, whether we ought to give her any Assistance or no. She was then every where upon the Defensive, and in a defensive War, it was always allowed, that we ought to assist her; but if the Powers united against her are willing to restore the Peace of Germany, by leaving her in Possession of all her Territories there, with respect to that Country at least, she is not now in a defensive, but an offensive War; and in such a War we are neither obliged, nor ought we to assist her; I am sure none of our Ministers would so much as think of assisting her, if it were not for the Sake of something in View, that may contribute to the Advantage of Hanover.

For this Reason, Sir, before we F agree to this Motion, we ought to have laid before us the several Propositions that have been lately made for restoring the Peace of Germany, and particularly the Negotiations at Hanau. These Negotiations we have the more Reason to call for; because from what has been published by Authority of the King of Prussia, we must conclude; that our re-

fusing the Terms offered at that Time, was what threw both the King of Prussia, and the King of Sweden, as Prince of Hesse, into the Scale against us. When these two Princes, Sir, are both declared openly against us, and when our good Friends and Allies the Dutch seem to act with so much Indifference and Reluctance, it is really, in my Opinion, ridiculous to talk of the Common Cause, or of the Liberties of Europe being in Danger from the ambitious Views of France: If they were in any real Danger, these two Princes would certainly declare in our Favour, and the Dutch would as certainly act with the utmost Alacrity and Vigour. The Presumption therefore is, that the Liberties of Europe are in no Danger, and that the War in Germany is now become offensive on the Part of the Queen of Hungary: If this be the Case, I am sure, we ought to give her neither Subsidy nor Assistance. However, as we cannot at present determine this previous Question, I shall not be for putting a Negative upon the Question now before us; but, I think, it ought to be put off by what is usually in this House called the Previous Question; and when that is done, I shall be for addressing his Majesty, to order the Negotiations at Hanau, and all the Propositions since made for restoring the Peace of Germany, to be laid before us.

This, I hope, the Hon. Gentleman will consent to, that after a proper Inquiry he may have the unanimous Approbation of this House; for till a proper Inquiry be made, I do not think myself at Liberty to give away such a large Sum of the People's Money, when there is so strong a Presumption, that it not only may, but ought to be saved. But if he insists upon the principal Question, I shall give myself no farther Trouble, nor shall I

I in the least scruple to give it my Negative.

*The next Speech I shall give was made by Valerius Lævinus, in the Character of T——s W——n, Esq; who spoke to this Effect.*

Mr. President,  
S I R,

AS the Hon. Gentleman's Discourse was directed chiefly to those who opposed the *Hanoverian* Troops in the last two Sessions, I have no particular Call to give him any Answer; but as I am extremely anxious about the Fate of this Question, and as I should wish most heartily, if it were possible, to see it agreed to *Nemine contradicente*, I think myself obliged to take some Notice of what he said, lest it should have an Influence upon some Gentlemen in this House, and thereby prevent the Question's being so unanimously agreed to, as otherwise might be expected. Whether the Facts be as the Hon. Gentleman has stated them, that is to say, whether there be a private Agreement with the Queen of *Hungary*, that she shall take one Half of the 16,000 *Hanoverians* into her Pay for next Campaign; and whether there be a private Resolution among our Ministers, that the other Half of that Body of Men shall be kept in *British* Pay for the ensuing Year, by Means of a Vote of Credit to be passed in this Session: I say, Sir, these are Facts which I shall not pretend to determine, because I do not pretend to be in the Secrets of the Cabinet; but I can with the utmost Freedom declare, that I know nothing, nor ever heard of any such Agreement or Resolution, before I heard of it from that Hon. Gentleman; and as he does not pretend to have any certain Information or Knowledge of it, I hope he will allow me to presume, that no

such Agreement or Resolution has ever yet been thought of by any of our Ministers.

What may happen before the Opening of next Campaign I shall admit, Sir, that I am not wise enough to foresee; nor shall I expressly affirm, that the Queen of *Hungary* will take none of the *Hanoverian* Troops into her Service during next Campaign, or that we will not keep any of those Troops in our Pay; for surely it must be allowed, that Circumstances may be such as may oblige the Queen of *Hungary* to hire a Body of *Hanoverian* Troops, and such as may oblige us to continue a Body of those Troops in our Pay: Nay, I think, it is highly probable that it will be so. If the Queen of *Hungary* should find herself under a Necessity of hiring a Body of foreign Troops, in order to join her Army in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*, she may very probably take *Hanoverians*, for two very substantial Reasons: First, because they lie more convenient for that Service, and may sooner march to the Place of Action than any other; and secondly, because she may find it impossible to get any other Troops to hire.

Thus, Sir, it is highly probable, that Circumstances may be such before the Opening of next Campaign, as may oblige the Queen of *Hungary* to take a Body of *Hanoverians* into her Service; and it is very easy to suppose, that Circumstances may be such as may oblige us to keep a Body of *Hanoverians* in our Pay: Suppose the *French* should persist in their Design of pursuing their Conquests in *Flanders*, must not we oppose that Design? Must not we have an Army in *Flanders* sufficient for putting a Stop to the Progress of their Arms? Can we have such an Army without taking foreign Troops into our Pay? Suppose then we should find it impossible to get a sufficient Number of other foreign Troops for that Purpose, should



should not we in that Case be under a Necessity of continuing the Whole or a Part of the *Hanoverians* in our Pay? The chief Argument formerly made use of against our taking or keeping any *Hanoverian* Troops in our Pay, was because we were sure, that the A Electorate of *Hanover* would not declare or lend its Troops against us; therefore it was said, that we ought to hire the Troops of any other State rather than those of *Hanover*, because by that Means we might induce that State to declare for us, or at least prevent its declaring or lending its Troops against us. It must be granted, there was not much Generosity or Gratitude in this Argument, but still it had its Weight in Politicks, where Generosity or Gratitude are but seldom admitted, and the Answer made to it at that Time was, that we could not get any other Troops to hire. This was a full Answer, and was acknowledged to be such by every Man that believed the Fact; but there were many Gentlemen amongst us who did not believe the Fact, because by their not being in the Administration they had not an Opportunity of being, from their own Knowledge, assured of a Fact, which in the common Course of Things seemed so improbable, that they could not believe it upon the Authority of our then Ministers. Some of those Gentlemen have since been taken into the Administration: They have now an Opportunity of judging of the Fact from their own Knowledge, and if they should now find the Fact F to be true, would there be any Inconsistency of Character in their altering a former Opinion, that depended entirely upon a Disbelief of a Fact, which they now find from their own Knowledge to be true?

Therefore, Sir, if any Alteration G in the Circumstances of foreign Affairs should hereafter make it absolutely necessary for us to continue a Body of *Hanoverians* in our Pay,

those who formerly opposed our doing so, and have lately been brought into the Administration, may agree to it without any Inconsistency in their Conduct, because they may then with their own Eyes see it impossible for us to get any, or not a sufficient Number of other Troops to hire, which is a Fact they could not formerly believe, and indeed, it is a Fact so improbable, according to the common Course of Things, that it is not easy for any Man to believe it upon Authority. But what has this to do with the present Question? Sir, if we judge as Members of this House ought to do, I mean from Parliamentary Knowledge only, we have nothing to do with what the Queen of *Hungary* may hereafter resolve on, nor with what future Accidents may oblige us to resolve on. The Case, as it stands before us at present, from all the Parliamentary Knowledge we have or can have, is plainly thus: For these two Years past we have assisted the Queen of *Hungary* with a Body of 16,000 *Hanoverians*, which we took into our Pay for that Purpose: Our Ministers found that the keeping of these *Hanoverians* in our Pay was disagreeable to some Part of the Nation, therefore, out of the great Regard they have for the Satisfaction of the People in general, they have dismissed them out of our Pay: But as the Queen of *Hungary* stands in need of as much Assistance from us as ever, they have resolved to make it good by an Increase of her Subsidy, and an Increase of the Number of *British* Troops employed in her Service. The latter we have already agreed to, and now we are to consider the Increase of her Subsidy. What have we to do, in what Method she may be pleased to employ it? I believe, she knows better how to employ it, than we know how to direct her; and therefore we have nothing to do but to consider, whether

whether she may next Year stand in need of as much Assistance from us as she did the last Year; for if we think she does, we cannot refuse our Assent to the Proposition now before us. Whether or no she stands in need of more, or what Methods we may take for giving her that additional Assistance beyond what we gave her last Year, are Questions that have nothing to do in this Debate: We shall have a proper Opportunity to consider them, when the Supplies for those Purposes come to be asked of us.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Question, whether the Queen of Hungary may stand in need of as much Assistance from us the next Year as she did the last, I think, it is a Question that can admit of no Doubt, with any Man who considers the present Circumstances of Europe, and the great Difference there is between the present Situation of that Princess, and the Situation she was in last Year, when we continued the *Hanoverians* in our Pay for her Assistance. The Question, whether she be engaged in an offensive or defensive War, might then have been introduced with some Sort of Plausibility; but to talk of it now, when the *French* have dispossessed her of *Anterior Austria*, as well as a Part of the *Netherlands*, and the *Prussians* have dispossessed her of the greatest Part of *Upper Silesia*: I say, to make it now a Question, whether she be engaged in an offensive or defensive War, seems to me a little strange. I really do not well know what to say to a Gentleman who makes this a Question; because, I think, it is as evident as the Sun at Noon Day, that the War which the Queen of Hungary is now engaged in, is a defensive War; and if a Man should deny or doubt of his seeing the Sun at Noon Day in a clear Sky, I am sure, I should not undertake to convince him of it, or by Argument to make him confess it. The War that Princess is engaged in,

not only is now, but has always been a defensive War; for when a Prince is unjustly attack'd, tho' he repels the Attack, and attacks in his Turn, yet the War continues to be defensive on his Part, till he has compelled his Enemy to make due Satisfaction for the unjust Attack.

We have, therefore, Sir, not the least Pretence for entering into the Inquiry proposed by the Hon. Gentleman, or for delaying the present Question for that Purpose; and such a Delay might, at present, be attended with the most fatal Consequences. The Emperor of Germany is just dead: The Throne of that powerful Empire is again become vacant; and all Parties have already began canvassing and caballing for a Successor to that Throne. How much does it import this Nation and the Common Cause, to prevent the *French* Court getting another Emperor chosen to their Mind? If we should, at this critical Juncture, make the least Hesitation in granting the usual Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, it would damp the Spirits of all the Princes in Germany, that are any Way in our Interest: It might make several, perhaps most of them, resolve to join the *French* Party in the Empire; and thereby France might be again able to place one of its Friends upon the Imperial Throne. Sir, I am sorry to say, that the Death of any Prince is a lucky Accident; but I must say, that the Death of the last Emperor was one of the most lucky Accidents that could befall this Nation; and if we should, by our Jealousies and Janglings among ourselves, be prevented from making the proper Use of it, I will say, we deserve no Favour from Providence.

But suppose, Sir, there were some Ground for doubting, if the present War be, on the Part of the Queen of Hungary, a defensive War; and suppose our delaying our Assent to the



the Proposition now before us, could be attended with no bad Consequences; yet, nevertheless, we ought not, by any Means, to enter upon the Inquiry proposed by the Hon. Gentleman: It would be a most improper Inquiry for this House to enter into; because, I think, it would be a most flagrant Inroad upon the chief Prerogative of the Crown, which is certainly, by our Constitution, vested with the sole Power of making Peace or War. We are not, therefore, to judge whether the War be, on the Part of the Queen of *Hungary*, an offensive or a defensive War, or whether she ought to have accepted of the Terms that have been offered for restoring the Peace of *Germany*. To judge in such Cases is the sole Province of the Crown, and as we can pass no Judgment, for what Purpose can we make any Inquiry?

What the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to say about the Liberties of *Europe* being in no Danger from the present ambitious Views of *France*, was, likewise, in my Opinion, Sir, talking upon a Subject which is not within his Province, as a Member of this House. The Kings of *Sweden* and *Prussia* may have particular Views of their own, and may have resolved to run the Risk of sacrificing the Liberties of *Europe*, for the Sake of getting those Views accomplished. If Men had not often made a Sacrifice of their Liberties to their Ambition, we should never have had such a Thing as an arbitrary Government in the World; and Princes are certainly as much governed by Ambition as private Men. The *Dutch* too may have their particular Reasons for not engaging as Principals in the War, tho' they be convinced, that the Liberties of *Europe* are in the most imminent Danger. These Views and these Reasons may be easily guessed at, but are not fit to be explained in such a publick

Assembly, nor is there any Necessity for so doing; because, to determine whether the Liberties of *Europe* be in any Danger, is the sole Province of the Crown, and his Majesty may have most solid Reasons for thinking the Liberties of *Europe* in Danger, notwithstanding the Reluctance of the *Dutch*, and the Behaviour of the Kings of *Sweden* and *Prussia*.

But supposing the Liberties of *Europe* not to be in immediate Danger, will any Gentleman say, that the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom are in no Danger? Sir, if the Queen of *Hungary* should be obliged to submit to such Terms of Peace as might be prescribed by *France*, and if a new Emperor should be chosen in the *French* Interest, the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom would, in my Opinion, be ruined beyond Redemption. We should then be obliged to stand single and alone against the whole House of *Bourbon*, and as many of the other Powers of *Europe* as they could bribe or force into their Alliance, among whom the *Dutch* might, very probably, be one. Could we support even a naval War against such a powerful Alliance? A Confidence in our own Strength is, I shall grant, a very commendable Quality, and ought to be encouraged as much as possible among the Vulgar; but those who have the Direction of our publick Counsels, ought to be careful not to over-rate even our naval Strength, which is certainly what we most excel in; and no Man, who does not over-rate our naval Strength, can suppose, that we could stand single and alone against such an Alliance, because by having no Land War upon their Hands, they would be at Liberty to turn their whole Strength towards their Marine, and would in a Year or two be able to send out a more powerful Squadron than any we could send against them.

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In that Case we should certainly be obliged to submit to such Terms of Peace as *France* and *Spain* might be pleased to prescribe, and from that unhappy *Æra* we might bid adieu both to our Trade and Navigation.

We should upon this Occasion recollect, Sir, that we were engaged in a War with *Spain*, before the present War upon the Continent began; and by the Behaviour of *France* in that War, every one was convinced, that she was very soon to declare openly against us, or to act in such a Manner as would have obliged us to declare against her. For that Purpose she was augmenting her Navy as fast as possible, and her Seamen were encouraged to enter into the Service of *Spain*; but the Death of the Emperor *Charles* the VIth gave her something else to think on, and involved her in such an Expence by Land, as obliged her to put a Stop to her Preparations at Sea. This is the true Reason why we are now so much superior in naval Power to both *France* and *Spain*; for from the naval Power of *France* in King *William's* War, we may be convinced, that we should not have been now so much superior, if that Nation had lately applied themselves to increasing their maritime Power, as much as they did about the Time of the Revolution; and this they will certainly do, as soon as they are free from all Fears on the Side of *Germany*.

These Considerations must shew us, Sir, that in the present War we have our own Trade and Navigation, as well as the Liberties of *Europe*, to take Care of, and that if the latter are in no Danger, the former certainly are. We are therefore more concerned than any other Nation in *Europe* to prevent *France* from having an Influence over the Empire or Emperor of *Germany*; and as our rejecting or delaying the Proposition now before us, may be the Cause

of *France's* acquiring an Influence over both; I am most heartily for giving it an immediate Approbation.

*The last Speech I shall give in this Debate, was that made by C. Popilius Lænas, in the Character of the L—d S—ge, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

THAT there is such an Agreement already concluded with the Queen of *Hungary*, or that there is such a Resolution already taken by our Ministers, in relation to the 16,000 *Hanoverians*, as have been mentioned in this Debate, I shall not pretend to affirm; but this I may venture to prophesy, that during next Campaign 8000 of those Troops will be paid by the Queen of *Hungary*, and the other 8000 by *Great Britain*. This, I say, I may venture to prophesy, and this Prophecy is not founded upon any Gift of Prophecy, which is a Gift I never pretended to, but upon what has been said by an Hon. Gentleman who spoke in Favour of the Motion now before us. He took Care not to deny, that there was any such Agreement or Resolution: He denied only that he had ever heard of it; and he added, that it was highly probable it would be so. In this I agree with him: I think it is highly probable that one Half of these Troops will, during next Campaign, be in the Pay of the Queen of *Hungary* at our Expence, and the other Half in the Pay of *Great Britain*. That this will be the Case is, I say, highly probable; but this Probability does not, in my Opinion, proceed from the Reasons assigned by that Hon. Gentleman, but from Reasons of a very different Nature, which I shall by and by explain. The Reasons assigned by him, Sir, for the Queen of *Hun-*

*gary's*



gary's taking a Body of *Hanoverians* into her Pay, were, because they lie most convenient for her Service, and because she may find it impossible to get any other Troops to hire. I wish he had given us a Reason, why he thought that Princess might be under a Necessity of hiring any foreign Troops at all; for, in my Opinion, that Necessity can never exist, because she has such Numbers of Men in her own Dominions, and those Men are generally indued with such a martial Spirit, and so willing to serve her, that, as long as she can keep Possession of her Dominions, she can never be under a Necessity to hire foreign Troops.

But now, Sir, supposing it possible that this Necessity should exist, the Troops of *Hanover* are far from being such as lie most convenient for her Service. Considering that her *German* and *Italian* Dominions are now upon all Sides invaded, or in Danger of being invaded, we cannot expect, that she will send any of her Troops to the *Netherlands*, which of all others is the Territory of least Consequence to her, and which we have rendered of less Consequence than it would naturally be, by the Methods we took some Years ago, in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, to cramp the Inhabitants in their Trade. Therefore, if she leaves in *Flanders* her Troops that are now there, it is the most we can expect from her. All her other Troops, and all the Troops she can hire, if she hires any, must be employed in *Silesia*, *Bohemia*, *Bavaria*, *Italy*, or the *Upper Rhine*; and for all those Places, the *Swiss*, the Troops of *Saxony*, *Wurtemberg*, and every other Prince in *Germany*, lie more convenient, and are nearer the Place of Action, than the Troops of *Hanover*, as must be known to every Gentleman who has ever look'd upon a Map of *Germany*.

The Hon. Gentleman was himself

conscious of the Weakness of this Argument, and therefore he supported it with averring, not proving, that the Queen of *Hungary* could get no other Troops to hire; which he likewise made his sole Argument, why we should next Year continue a Body of *Hanoverians* in our Pay; and this, he said, our new Ministers might now from their own Knowledge be convinced of, whereas they could not last Year be convinced of it, because they had it only upon the Authority of our then Ministers. I hope they will excuse me, if I put, this Year, as little Confidence in their Authority now they are Ministers, as they put, last Year, in the Authority of those that were then our Ministers; for, considering their late Conduct, I do not think they can expect a Grain of more Credit from the Publick. Therefore, as I am now no more a Minister than I was last Year, and consequently can have no Assurance of this Fact from my own Knowledge, I must, from the common Course of Things, believe, that if either the Queen of *Hungary* or we can get no Troops to hire but *Hanoverians*, it proceeds not from any Impossibility, but from a Want of Application; and that Want of Application proceeds from hence, that the Queen of *Hungary* must, and our Ministers chuse to shew a greater Regard for *Hanover* than for the Success of the War they are now engaged in.

This, Sir, naturally leads me to explain the true Reasons why I think it so probable, that one Half of these *Hanoverians* will, next Year, be in the Pay of the Queen of *Hungary*, and the other Half in the Pay of *Great Britain*. From what happened to the late Emperor *Charles* the VIth, in Consequence of his fatal Dispute with the Court of *Hanover* about the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and from several Incidents since that Prince's Death, the Court

of *Vienna* must be sensible, how necessary it is for them to sacrifice every Thing to the Views of *Hanover*, if they intend to gain the Assistance, or preserve the Friendship of *England*. From hence it is probable, that upon our giving 200,000*l.* A additional Salary to the Queen of *Hungary*, she will, or rather she must take 8000 *Hanoverians* into her Pay, and will pay over that Sum to the Court of *Hanover*, as the Hire of that Body of Troops: This she will, she must do, because the Court B of *Hanover* have a Mind to have 200,000*l.* of our Money; and since they find they cannot come at it directly, they are resolved to make use of the Queen of *Hungary* as the Cat's Paw for drawing that Sum out of the Pockets of the People of C *England*; which is a Piece of low Legerdemain that Princess would scorn to submit to, if she did not know, that if she refused, she must expect no more Assistance from this Nation.

Thus I have, I think, Sir, in a D pretty probable Manner, disposed, at our Expence, of one Half of the 16,000 *Hanoverians*; and it is the more probable that they will be disposed &c. in this Manner, because of the Sum which our Ministers desire to be added to the Queen of Hun E *gary's* Subsidy: The Sum they ask is 200,000*l.* which is just a little more than what we paid for that Body of Troops, according to the extravagant Price we hired them at; and the Surplus will, I suppose, be allowed to the Court of *Hanover*, for F Waggon-Money, Douceurs, and those other Articles, which have been brought in upon us by Way of an After-charge, for the Maintenance of those Troops. Now as to the other Half of these 16,000 *Hanoverians*, I say, it is highly probable G that they will be continued in the Pay of *Great Britain*; but for Reasons of State, which have been already explained, this is not to be

done by the Authority, but the Approbation of Parliament. We are not in this Session to give his Majesty 200,000*l.* or any other Sum for 8000 *Hanoverians*, but we are in this Session to give him, perhaps, a much larger Sum, and the next Session is to approve, by the Lump, of the Uses it has been applied to.

This, I say, Sir, will, probably, be the Case; and this Probability arises not from any Impossibility of our getting a sufficient Number of other Troops to hire, but from a Resolution in our Ministers to gratify the Inclinations of *Hanover* as much as they can. Those Inclinations are to get as much *English* Money as possible, and in gratifying those Inclinations, our present Set of Ministers are resolved not to be behind hand with those lately discarded. Those of the present Set who may be called old Ministers, have taught us, by Experience, that they are ready to sacrifice every Thing to the Views of *Hanover*; and such of them as are to be called new Ministers, have shewn, by their sudden Change from Patriots to Courtiers, without stipulating any Thing in Favour of the Cause they had so long espoused, even at a Time when they might have stipulated and obtained whatever they pleased: I say, they have thereby shewn, how fond they are of Places at Court; and those who have shewn themselves so fond of getting Places, will, I am afraid, do any Thing to preserve them. Of this, I think, we have already a F Proof, in the Imposition intended to be put upon the Nation by the Proposition now before us; for I make no Doubt of seeing it approved of by some amongst us, who have, in former Sessions, and while they bore the august, tho' lately disgraced Name of Patriot, with great seeming Zeal opposed our having any *Hanoverian* Troops in British Pay.



An Hon. Gentleman asked, Sir, what has this to do with the present Question? What Business have we now to inquire, whether the Queen of Hungary is to take a Body of Hanoverian Troops into her Pay, or whether a Body of those Troops is to be continued in our Pay? Sir, has this House nothing to do with the Nation's being choused, cheated, and imposed on? Have we nothing to do with our being made a Party in carrying on that publick Cheat? The Proposition now before us is the first Step: If we agree to it, I make no Doubt of our agreeing to the second, I mean a Vote of Credit; and if we agree to both, our Ministers may, perhaps, be considered as the Contrivers, but we shall be considered as the Executioners, in cheating the Nation out of 400,000*l*. I say cheating, Sir, for I can call it by no softer Name. If it be necessary for us to continue the Hanoverian Troops in our Pay, let it be done, in God's Name! as it was done last Year, openly, avowedly, and above Board: If it be not necessary to continue those Troops in our Pay, let them be openly dismissed, and the People eased of the Burden of maintaining them. But do not let us give Countenance to a Measure, which, in the best Light it can be viewed in, must be called a Deceit: It may, perhaps, be called a *Pia Fraus*, a holy Cheat; but as our Religion stands in need of none such, I hope the good Sense of our People will always prevent its being necessary to introduce any such Cheats into our System of Politics.

This, Sir, leads me to consider the Case as it was stated by the Hon. Gentleman, who supported the Motion now before us with so much Art and Eloquence. He told us, that our Ministers, from their great Affectation of Popularity, had dismissed the Hanoverians out of our

Pay: But says he, as the Queen of Hungary stands now in need of as much Assistance from us as before, since we have withdrawn the Hanoverians from her Assistance, we must make it good to her another Way; and our Ministers have resolved to do it by increasing the Number of British Troops employed in her Service, and by increasing her Subsidy. Sir, if they put us to as great an Expence in Money, and a greater Expence in Blood, I do not think, the People are much obliged to them for the Wisdom of their Measures; but to wave this Point, because it will come more properly to be considered in the next ensuing Session, I must insist upon it, that we are not to consider what Assistance the Queen of Hungary stands in need of, but what we are obliged and able to give her. I make no Manner of Question, but that for accomplishing all the Queen of Hungary's Views, she stands in need of more Assistance than we have ever given, or can give her; but are we obliged, is it our Interest, or is it in our Power, to assist her in the Accomplishment of all her Views? No, Sir: We are obliged to assist her in the Defence of her Dominions, and no farther, at least so far as I know; and tho' they be now attacked upon every Side, yet if those that attack her be willing to give over their Attack, and leave her in the peaceable Possession of all the Dominions in Germany that properly belong to her, upon her submitting to reasonable Terms of Peace, surely we are not obliged to assist her in continuing the War after her having rejected such Offers of Peace: At least, we are not obliged to assist her with any more than the Quota of Troops, or Money, that has been stipulated by Treaties. I shall admit, that the War may continue defensive on her Part, till she has compelled those who have attack'd her to make Satisfaction for their unjust Attack;

Attack; but by our Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction* we are not obliged to assist her in obtaining that Satisfaction, and by our defensive Alliance with the Emperor in the Year 1716, we are obliged to assist in obtaining Satisfaction, only if possible; so that by that Treaty, if it were in Force, which, I think, it is not, we are not now obliged to assist in obtaining Satisfaction, because it is, in my Opinion, absolutely impossible, as the Affairs of *Europe* are situated at present. We are not therefore obliged by any Treaty to assist her in obtaining Satisfaction: If we were, it is neither for our Interest, nor in our Power at present to do so; and surely, no Nation can be obliged, even by the most solemn Treaty, to do more than is in their Power to do, it being a known Maxim in Equity, as well as Law, that *Impossibile nulla Obligatio est*.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that the proper Question now before us is not, what Assistance the Queen of *Hungary* may stand in need of, but what Assistance we are bound by Treaty, or for the Sake of our own Interest, to give her; and for determining this Question, it is certainly necessary for us first to examine all the Propositions of Peace that have been lately made to her. Till we have done that, we ought to delay coming to any Resolution upon the Motion now made to us. Against this, an Hon. Gentleman has made several Objections, which I shall beg leave to examine. Such a Proceeding, he said, might be attended with the most fatal Consequences, because it might again enable *France* to place one of her Friends upon the Imperial Throne. Sir, there is, and always must be, such a Jealousy subsisting between the *Germanick* Body and the Kingdom of *France*, that the Electors of the Empire will never be directed by *France* in their Choice of an Emperor, unless they are forced

to it by the Ambition of the House of *Austria*; and therefore we should be extremely cautious of supporting that House in any such ambitious Designs, as may force the Electors and Princes of the Empire to throw themselves into the Arms of *France*, for Protection against the ambitious Designs of the House of *Austria*; I may now say, the Houses of *Austria* and *Brunswick*; for as the latter has now the Power of *England*, I fear, too much at its Command, if they two should join, they might certainly oppress the Liberties of *Germany*, if it were not for the Protection of *France*. This therefore, instead of being an Argument against, is a strong Argument for our inquiring into all the late Offers that have been made for restoring the Peace of *Germany*, before we come to any Resolution upon the Motion now made to us.

But, says the Hon. Gentleman, such an Inquiry would be a flagrant Incroachment upon the Prerogatives of the Crown, because the Crown has the sole Power of making Peace and War. Sir, if we were to allow those Gentlemen who possess lucrative Places under the Crown, to put what Construction they please upon every Prerogative of the Crown, we should meet here for no other Purpose, but to grant what Sums of Money the Crown should please to demand, and to pass such Laws as the Crown should please to prescribe; and I am afraid, it will come to this at last, if many of those mercenary Advocates for Prerogative be not soon turned out of this House. The Crown, 'tis true, has the sole Power of making Peace and War; but has not this House, with the Consent of the other, the Power of granting Money? And as we have the Power to grant, have we not the Power to refuse? When a Sum of Money is ask'd, ought we not to examine into the Reasons for asking it, in order to determine whether we shall grant



grant or refuse it? And when a Sum of Money is asked for carrying on a War, can we examine into the Reasons for asking it, without examining into the Motives for declaring War, and the Methods for carrying it on? Can we do this, without examining into the Negotiations for preventing the War, and the Propositions that have been made for putting an End to it? What is now proposed would therefore be no Incroachment upon the Prerogatives of the Crown, but a Fulfilling of that Duty which we owe to our Country.

Upon another Account likewise, Sir, we may have Occasion to inquire into the Management of a War, or the Negotiations for preventing or putting an End to it, without incroaching upon the Prerogatives of the Crown. However high those Prerogatives may be carried by those who possess lucrative Places under the Crown, I hope, they will allow, that this House may sometimes offer its Advice; and whether they allow it or no, I will insist upon it, that we are bound to do so, as often as we have the least Reason to suspect, that our Sovereign has been, or may be ill advised by his Ministers, in the Exercise of any Prerogative. Ministers, it is well known, endeavour to find out the governing Passions of their Master, and to indulge those Passions often to the Prejudice of the Publick. When this is, or is suspected to be the Case, we may, and ought to interpose with our Advice; and in order to enable us to give a proper Advice, we ought to make all such Inquiries as may be any Way necessary for our Information. It is our present Misfortune, that our King has a foreign Dominion, where he and his Ancestors have reigned for many Ages: There he was born, there he was brought up, there he was married, and became the Father of several Children, before

he ever saw this Kingdom: It is but natural, it is highly commendable in him to have a Love for his native Country; and we have many Reasons to suspect, that this commendable Passion has been too much indulged by his Ministers. Suppose this should be the Case with regard to the War in *Germany*: Suppose the most equitable Terms of Peace have been refused, because they contained nothing for the Advantage of *Hanover*: Might not we, ought not we, in such a Case, to interpose with our Advice; and must not we, for that Purpose, make an Inquiry into the Terms that have been offered?

Suppose, Sir, that this was the Cause of the Flames of War being last Summer rekindled in *Germany*: Suppose it to be now the Cause of the War's being continued in that Country: Can any Gentleman imagine that this Cause would be openly avowed? No, Sir: The Settling of a Balance of Power in *Europe*, the Securing of the Trade and Navigation of these Kingdoms, would be the Causes pretended. We find it is so; but if the Liberties of *Europe* be in Danger, I must say, it is very strange, that the Ministers of no State in *Europe* can see this Danger, except ours, and those of the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, who expect to get by the Event of the War. I never before took our Ministers to be more quick-sighted than the Ministers of other Nations; and yet so blind are all other States, that none of them perceive any Thing of this Danger: Even *Hanover* itself perceives nothing of it, as we must suppose, from its having never yet contributed any Thing towards the carrying on of the War; for what it did the Year before last, was done for the Glory of its Prince, and not for the Sake of carrying on the War. This, I think, should, at least, furnish us with

with a Suspicion, that the Liberties of *Europe* are not in such Danger as is pretended, and this Suspicion should make us inquire into the present State of foreign Affairs, before we agree to this Proposition.

As to the Danger which the Trade and Navigation of these Kingdoms may be in from the Event of the present War, I am surprized, Sir, to hear it mentioned by those, who, ever since the War in *Germany* began, have entirely neglected our War with *Spain*, which is the only one that can properly be called our own. Can we ever force *Spain* to any reasonable Terms of Peace, by carrying on a War in *Germany*? If we had put an End to the War in *Germany*, both the Queen of *Hungary* and we should have been at more Liberty to prosecute the War in *Italy* with Vigour; and, I am sure, it would have been much more difficult for *France* to carry on a War in *Italy* than upon her own Frontier; yet this she must have done, otherwise *Spain* would have deserted her, and would have agreed to the most reasonable Terms of Peace we could demand.

Sir, if we had designed to render the present War of dangerous Consequence to the Trade and Navigation of these Kingdoms, we could not have chosen a more effectual Method for that Purpose, than the Method we have taken in the Prosecution of it. By encouraging the Queen of *Hungary* to hope, by Means of our Assistance, for obtaining an Equivalent or Satisfaction from *France*, we have revived the Jealousy of the *German* Princes, the Event of which may be, that both she and the King of *Sardinia* may, at last, be forced to desert us, and leave us to stand single and alone in a naval War against the whole House of *Bourbon*, after our Revenues have been all exhausted by an expensive Land War, and our Trade ruined

by our neglecting the War by Sea, for the Sake of carrying on the War by Land. If this should be the Case, we might have great Reason to fear the Event of a naval War against the joint Power of the House of *Bourbon*, and the more so, because the Nations around us would shake their Heads and say, we had met with nothing but what we deserved. Whereas, if we take Care to manage our Revenues, and preserve our Trade, and never meddle with the Affairs of the Continent, but when the Liberties of *Europe* are in real Danger, and when most of the Princes thereof unite in calling upon us for Assistance, we should have no Occasion, even by ourselves alone, to fear the Event of a naval War with the whole House of *Bourbon*; and as for the other Princes and States of *Europe*, especially the *Dutch*, they would be always ready to join with us, rather than against us. Nothing can prevent this, but our playing the Busy-body, and fomenting, upon all Occasions, the Differences in *Europe*, for the Sake of gaining some little additional Territory to that Electorate, for which, I fear, our Ministers, even at this Time, have a very partial Regard.

There was never, therefore, in my Opinion, a Time when it was more necessary for this House to interpose with its Advice; and for this Reason, I hope, the Hon. Gentleman will postpone his Motion, till we have such Lights as may enable us, consistently with our Dignity and our Duty, to determine, whether we are to agree with his Proposition or no.

As I thought it necessary in the Month of May last, to defer sending you the two remaining Speeches in the Debate relating to the Hanoverian Troops, which was begun in your Magazine for the Month of March, and continued in that for the Month



of April preceding, I shall now make up that Deficiency. The first is that which was made in our Club, by M. Quintilius Varus, in the Character of the E—l of L———d, and was in Substance thus:

My Lords,

AS it is the first Time of my speaking in this House, I am under too great a Concern to express my Sentiments so freely and clearly as I ought, and should have chose to sit still; but the Duty I owe my Country gets the better of the Concern I am under, and forces me up even against my Inclination, that I may, in the most open and explicit Manner, declare my Assent to the Address now under your Consideration. In my Opinion, there was never any Thing occurred in this Nation, which more necessarily required our addressing the Throne, than the Subject upon which it is now proposed we should address. Not only the Liberties of this Nation, but the Liberties of *Europe* depend upon the Success of the War we are now, as Auxiliaries, and I can foresee, will very soon be, as Principals, engaged in; and that all these should be sacrificed to a mere *Hanover* Jobb, raises my Indignation, I must confess, above that Coolness with which every Lord ought to express himself in this House. I say, my Lords, a *Hanover* Jobb: It is not only a *Hanover* Jobb; but a Jobb of the most sordid Kind: A low Trick to draw this Nation in, to give a large Sum of our Money to *Hanover* yearly, and for that Purpose to risk the Success of a War, upon which our own, and *Europe's* Liberties so evidently depend.

To afford a Pretence for our giving this Sum of Money yearly to *Hanover*, it is said, that we neither could, nor can now get any other Troops to hire. If this had been

true, my Lords, it would have been a most unanswerable Argument for our not interposing in the present Disputes in *Europe*, any other Way than by our good Offices. We were engaged, 'tis true, by a precipitate

A Treaty, to guaranty the *Pragmatick Sanction*: Till the *Dutch* taught us more Caution, we engaged, I shall grant, to guaranty that Settlement of the *Austrian* Succession with all our Force; but if it appear'd evident, when the *Casus Fæderis* happen'd, that all the Assistance we could give, would be ineffectual, because none of the other Powers of *Europe*, who were as much engaged by Treaty as we, and more engaged in Interest, to defend the Queen of *Hungary*, would either assist her, or lend us any Troops for that Purpose: I say, if this appear'd evident, we ought not to have given her any Assistance, nor to have interposed in the War any other Way than by our Good Offices, to procure her the best Terms of Peace that could, in such an unlucky Conjunction, be obtained; for surely, no Treaty can oblige us to send our Troops to be destroyed, or to send our Money to be ineffectually thrown away.

Therefore, my Lords, if the Fact was true, that at the Time when we first took the *Hanoverians* into our Pay, we could get no other Troops to hire, we ought not to have taken them: If the Fact be now true, that we can, at this Time, get no other Troops to hire, we ought not to continue them in our Pay; especially as even *Hanover* itself refuses to assist the Queen of *Hungary* any farther than what we pay for. But I am persuaded, the Fact neither was, nor is true: When the Treaty of *Breslau* was in Negotiation, I have good Reason to believe, from the Situation of Affairs at that Time, and even from what I have heard, that we might have got the King of *Prussia* to have lent us any Number of

of Troops we pleased: Nay, that we might have got him to have joined with us and the Queen of *Hungary*, if we had offer'd him such a Subsidy as we have since paid for the *Hanover* Troops; and if we had done this, we should now, I believe, have been in a fair Way of obtaining every thing we could desire from *Spain*, and of resettling the Balance of Power upon such a firm Basis, as not to be easily shaken for many Years to come. My Lords, if we had engaged *Prussia* in an offensive War against *France*, the *Dutch* might then, perhaps, have ventured to have acted with a little more Vigour, and then we might have thought of the otherwise *Don Quixote* Enterprize, I mean that of obtaining from *France* an Equivalent for what the Queen of *Hungary* had yielded to *Prussia*. As the King of *Prussia* would, in that Case, have been instrumental in obtaining that Equivalent, it would have reconciled him so to the Court of *Vienna*, that he might, in some Measure, have depended upon the undisturbed Possession of what was yielded to him; but from his Neutrality only he cannot expect a thorough Reconciliation with the Court of *Vienna*; therefore we may foresee, that he will take the first Opportunity to be reconciled with the Court of *France*, for his deserting them in the Manner he lately did, because *France* is the only Power in *Europe*, upon which he can safely depend for a Guaranty of *Silesia* against the House of *Austria*; and the more that House is aggrandized, or in a Way of being aggrandized, the more Reason he has to seek for this Guaranty, and to take the first Opportunity for obtaining it.

Beside the King of *Prussia*, my Lords, there were several other Prin-

Money; and by hiring Troops from several of them, we might have had this further Advantage, that we might thereby have induced, at least some of the Circles, if not the Diet of the Empire, to have declared vigorously in our Favour, and to have claimed that Right, which certainly belongs to them by the Constitution of the Empire, I mean the sole Right of judging and determining the Disputes that may happen between the several Princes thereof. The *Swiss* likewise, who, as long as they have Men in their Country, can never be in Want of regular well disciplined Troops, would, I believe, have been glad to have taken our Money; and as the supporting of the War in *Italy*, by sending Troops thither from *Germany*, is the most inconvenient and expensive for the Queen of *Hungary*, I must insist upon it, that the *Swiss* Troops would have been more proper for the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary* than *Hanoverians*; because the former could have much more easily marched into *Italy*, where, I am sure, it was more for our Interest to push the War, than to think of pushing it in *Flanders*, where, in my Opinion, it was most ridiculous for us to think of forming an Army, unless the *Dutch* had previously desired it, in order to enable them to declare themselves as Principals in the War against *France*.

My Lords, as this House has not of late Years been let into any Secrets relating to our foreign Transactions: As there are no Papers upon your Table that can be a Proof of the Difficulties we met with in our Solicitations for the Hire of foreign Troops, we can judge from nothing but publick Appearances; and from them, one of these two Conclusions is, I think, evident to a Demonstration, either that we ought not to have engaged in the War, or that we might have got Troops to hire



hire from several other States beside *Hanover*; and if we had nothing in View but the Balance of Power in *Europe*, it is, I think, as evident, that we should have chose to have hired *Swiss* Troops, or the Troops of any other Prince in *Germany*, rather than those of *Hanover*. I must therefore look upon our hiring those Troops, to be nothing but a Jobb for getting a large Sum of our Money for *Hanover*; and I shall take this Opportunity to declare, that I shall always be against *Hanover* Jobbs of every Kind, but especially this, because I think it one of the worst Kind that was ever thought on: I believe, it was the chief Cause of our entering so far into the War: I believe, it is the chief Cause of the War's being now continued; and I fear, it will be the Cause of the War's having a very unhappy Issue, both for the House of *Austria*, and for this Nation. Even my Regard for *Hanover* must make me against our continuing these *Hanover* Troops in our Pay; because, if it be designed that they should act vigorously in this War, which I much doubt of, it may draw *Hanover* in to be made a Principal in the War, and this will lay us under a Necessity of taking the whole, or the chief Burden of the War upon ourselves alone; because every Ally we have upon the Continent will tell us, If you do not do so or so, we'll desert you: We'll leave *Hanover* to be sacrificed. Whereas, if we had no Stake upon the Continent, our Allies would always be afraid of our deserting them, but we might laugh at their threatening to desert us, because, being invironed by the Sea, we could stand collected in our own Strength, and bid Defiance to most of the Princes upon the Continent, supposing them all confederated against us. Thank God! *Hanover* is not as yet engaged as a Principal in the War: Lest it should, I shall be

against continuing its Troops in our Pay; and as the Question cannot come in the usual Manner before us, till towards the End of the Session, when it will be too late for dismissing them, I shall be for agreeing to this Motion; especially as we may judge from the Fate of a Motion of the same Nature, but two Days ago, that the other House will agree to the continuing of those Troops in our Pay, for another Year; before the Expiration of which, that may happen which I dread most, I mean that *Hanover* will be engaged as a Principal in the War, and this Nation thereby of course made the Slave, instead of being the Mistress, of our Alliance upon the Continent.

*The other Speech is that which was made by Q. Marcius Philippus, in the Character of the M——s of T——le, who spoke to this Effect:*

*My Lords,*

AS all the Arguments for and against this Motion have already been fully discussed, I rise up only to take Notice, that if the Motion be disrespectful to his Majesty, as I think it is, the Debate, as it has been managed, has become a great deal more so. Some Lords, I think, have taken the Liberty to express themselves in such a Manner, as shews a Disrespect, not only to his Majesty, but even to this august Assembly. They have made use of Expressions, which might perhaps suit well enough with the Method of speaking in the other House, but are very unbecoming in this, where the utmost Decency ought to be observed. A warm Zeal for what we think the Cause of our Country, is, I shall grant, highly commendable, and in an Assembly where the Passions of Mankind are to be applied to, a Speaker may give some Latitude to his own; but in speaking to

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this Assembly, we are to apply to the Reason of Mankind only, and therefore every Lord should moderate the Warmth of his Zeal before he rises up to speak here, and should set such Bounds to his Passion, as not to allow it to hurry him into any A indecent Expressions.

I need not repeat, my Lords, what has been already so well said in this Debate, but as I am up, I must remind your Lordships, that unanswerable Reasons have been assigned why we could get no other Troops B to hire but the *Hanoverian*; and whatever other Lords may think, I am far from being of Opinion, that the *Hanoverian* Troops were the last we should have chosen to have hired. On the contrary, I think, they were preferable to all others, for these C Reasons: They are certainly as good and as well disciplined Troops as any in *Europe*, and as we could more certainly depend upon having them entirely at our Command, they were therefore preferable to all others. Besides, if we had hired Troops D from any other Prince, we must have paid him a Subsidy, over and above paying equally dear for his Troops; so that the *Hanoverian* Troops come cheaper to us in the Main, than the Troops of any other Potentate; and our taking them is attended with E this further Advantage, that we can dismiss them whenever we please, and may be sure of having them as long as we please: Whereas, had we hired Troops from any other Potentate in *Europe*, we must have hired them for a certain Number of Years, F or if we had hired them but for one Year, we could not have been sure of having them the Year following, should we then have stood never so much in need of them.

These Reasons, I shall admit, my Lords, have before been all sufficiently explained, but as I was up, G I thought it necessary to remind you of them; and as I cannot say any

Thing new upon the Subject, I shall conclude with declaring, that I am most heartily against the Motion.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

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*Previous to the Archbishop of York's SPEECH, at presenting the Association at York, we shall give our Readers a few short Extracts from his excellent SERMON, preach'd at the Cathedral there, two Days before, from Eccles. viii. 2. I counsel thee to keep the King's Commandment, and that in regard of the Oath of God. Printed for J. Hildyard, in York; and Sold by J. and P. Knapton, T. Longman, and T. Shewell, London.*

PERJURY, productive of Rebellion, is no common Calamity, but such an one as threatens the very Being of our Nation, and the Ruin of every Thing which is dear and valuable to us: And our Allegiance to God, our Loyalty to the best of Kings, our Love to the happiest Country under Heaven, and our common Charity to the Souls of Men, make it our necessary Duty, that all of us contribute, in our proper E Sphere and Station, to expel this fatal Mischief, and to remove this foul Scandal from amongst us.

The bad Circumstances, which attend the Commission of this monstrous Sin in every Degree of it, are, that it taints and corrupts a Man's Honour and Reputation, and is a most wicked Affront and Indignity offered to the Majesty of Heaven: But when it appears in Treachery and Disobedience to the Civil Government, it is then seen with new Circumstances of Aggravation; for that most certainly proceeds from the most vile and detested Principles, and tends to bring about the worst and most unworthy Purposes.

View



View it in its Principles and Motives, and you will find the Foundations of it laid in the darkest and most black Dispositions; in Men, whose Minds and Consciences are perpetually intoxicated by Ambition, by Pride, by Covetousness, by Revengefulness, by Faction, which last, is nothing else but a wicked Compound of Pride and Covetousness, and Ambition and Revengefulness, united and made fast together by Hypocrisy; Qualities, all of them, ungovernable; and which continually animate Men, who are enslaved by them, to break loose from all the most sacred Ties of Reason, of Religion, and of their sworn Allegiance to God and to their Country.

How naturally do we exclaim against the Villany of *Perjury in general*; and how heartily join our Voices in throwing all the Reproach we can upon the perfidious and false Swearer? How do we hunt him out of the Courts of Justice, and almost banish him the common Society of Men?

Behold the Man, we say (pointing him out to Disgrace and Punishment) who by the Help of his abominable Perjury can oppress the Righteous in spite of the Justice of his Cause, the Integrity of the Judge, and almost of the Providence of God.

Behold the Man, who confounds Right and Wrong, Truth and Falshood, Justice and Injustice; who can make the Oppressor insolent, and the Innocent mistrustful; who can render the Decisions of Juries as precarious as those of the Sword; who can despoil Virtue of its best Security, and can arm and protect the Malicious, and the Murderer.

Behold the Man, who can hear and see, unmov'd, and even with an Air of Pleasantry and Complacence in his Success, the Lamentations of the Oppressed, the Cries of injured Orphans, the Tears and Sighs of poor and distressed Widows, the

Ruin of whole Families, and the Shedding of innocent Blood. Is our Indignation just against such Villanies, and shall we sit indifferent when those of much greater Magnitude are transacting? These Effects of private Perjury are detestable enough; but what are they, compared to the miserable Consequences of Perjury ending in Rebellion?

To give you a full and compleat Notion of the Mischiefs of publick Perjury and Rebellion, I must pass before your Eyes a melancholy Scene of a fruitful and happy Country made a Place of Desolation and a Field of Blood; I must represent to you Friends, Neighbours, Brethren, all at fatal Variance, and sheathing their Swords in one another's Bowels;

I must represent to you all Property confounded, and our Goods and Possessions made the Prey of the next Invader; I must fill up the frightful Scene with Houses torn down and rifled, Temples, which now appear in their just Beauty and Magnificence, defaced and levelled with the Ground; Villages burnt up, Cities laid in Ashes: In one Word, I must represent to your Eyes (what I hope you will never see but in Imagination) our excellent King, possessed of as much Justice and Mercy, and Good-Nature, as ever Prince was endowed with, falling by the Hands of Blood-thirsty Rebellion; our Country ruined; our Religion, Laws and Liberties, wrested and torn from us. And to close all (if God for our Sins should suffer that to be the Issue) I must represent to you the bravest People in the World, used to give Law to others, and to be had in Reverence of all their Neighbours, made the Scorn and Derision of them that hate them, and ignominiously filling up the Triumph of an insolent Conqueror: One, who has neither Birth nor Law to entitle him to a Crown, and who is under such Obligations to the most

most covetous and rapacious People, that the Riches and very Life-Blood of three Kingdoms will not satisfy them: One, who has been bred up in a Hatred of the Protestant Reformed Religion, and in Love and Bigotry to that, which is little better than a sad Corruption of the Christian, and a Medley of Wickedness and Superstition: One, who has been educated in the tyrannical Maxims of scandalous and corrupted Courts, who neither love nor understand the Liberties and Interests of Mankind. **B** For, if this Rebellion, rising from a Cloud no bigger than a Man's Hand, should grow up into a frightful Storm, and scatter Desolation round us, it will owe its Progress to the Countenance and Support of *France* and *Spain*, our old and inveterate Enemies; God forbid their wicked Machinations should take Effect! Providence has often confounded them, and we humbly hope will find out a Way to save us once again: But if they are ordained to be the Scourges of a sinful People, the Punishment will sit the heavier upon us, for coming from the Hands of those whom we despise and hate. — Let us humble ourselves before the Throne of God, acknowledge his Justice, and implore his Mercy, and at the same Time stand up as becomes us, and shew ourselves Men: And, for a Pattern to our Conduct, let us look into the Annals of that illustrious Queen, now with God, by the Bravery and Wisdom of whose Arms and Councils, these haughty Tyrants were once humbled, and humbled to that Degree, as almost literally to crouch to us for Bread; and shall we now submit? Shall a Nation, whose Establishment is founded, as to Religion, in Reason and the pure Sentiments of the Gospel; and, as to its Civil Policy, in the tenderest **G** Regard for the Good and Liberties of Human-Kind, receive Law from those whose Religion is such as an

honest Heathen would be ashamed of, and whose Government is absolute ill-natur'd Tyranny? God forbid — We are not yet so fallen — Let us be true to our Engagements and our Duty to the best of Kings; He will be true to us, and stand up in Defence of those Laws which have inviolably been the Rule of his Government; but Falshood and Perfidiousness will undermine his Councils, disarm his Forces, and defeat his best Endeavours for the Publick; and therefore, if such, in our present Circumstances of living happily under the best Constitution, are like to be the fatal Effects of Perjury and Rebellion, you will all, I am sure, join with me in affirming, that they who, in Spite of their most solemn Oaths, can forfeit their Allegiance, and lend an helping Hand to hasten such dreadful Ruin as this upon us, must be Men whom neither a natural Sense of Good and Evil, nor Duty to the Magistrate, nor Love to their Country, nor Justice to their Neighbour, nor Compassion to their Fellow-Subjects, nor the Presence of God, nor an Appeal to his Knowledge, nor an Appeal to his Justice, can keep within the Bounds of Fidelity and Truth.

**E** A SPEECH, made by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of YORK, at the presenting an Association entered into at the Castle of York, Sept. 24, 1745.

*My Lords; Gentlemen; My Reverend Brethren of the Clergy;*

**I** Am desired by the Lords Lieutenants of the several Ridings, to open to you the Reasons of our present Assembling: And as the Advertisement, which has called us together, is in every Body's Hands, and the Fact now speaks itself too plainly, a few Words will be sufficient on the Occasion.

It was some Time before it was be-



believ'd, (I would to God it had gain'd Credit sooner) but now every Child knows it, that the Pretender's Son is in *Scotland*; has set up his Standard there; has gather'd and disciplin'd an Army of great Force; receives daily Increase of Numbers; is in the Possession of the capital City there; has defeated a small Part of the King's Forces; and is advancing with hasty Steps towards *England*.

What will be the Issue of this rapid Progress, must be left to the Providence of God. However, what is incumbent upon us to do, is to make the best Provision we can against it; and every Gentleman, I dare say every Man in *England*, will think it his Wisdom, and his Interest, to guard against the mischievous Attempts of these wild and desperate Russians.

But the great Mischief to be feared, which ought to alarm us exceedingly, and put us immediately on our Defence, is the certain Evidence, which every Day opens more and more, that these Commotions in the *North* are but Part of a great Plan concerted for our Ruin.—They have begun under the Countenance, and will be supported by the Forces of *France* and *Spain*, our old and inveterate (and late Experience calls upon me to add, our savage and blood-thirsty) Enemies.—A Circumstance that should fire the Indignation of every honest *Englishman*. If these Designs should succeed, and Popery and arbitrary Power come in upon us, under the Influence and Direction of these two tyrannical and corrupted Courts, I leave you to reflect, what would become of every Thing that is valuable to us!

We are now bless'd with the mild Administration of a Just and Protestant King, who is of so strict an Adherence to the Laws of our Country, that not an Instance can be pointed out, during his whole Reign,

wherein he made the least Attempt upon the Liberty, or Property, or Religion, of a single Person. But if the Ambition and Pride of *France* and *Spain* is to dictate to us, we must submit to a Man to govern us under their hated and accursed Influence, who brings his Religion from *Rome*, and the Rules and Maxims of his Government from *Paris* and *Madrid*.

For God's Sake, Gentlemen, let us consider this Matter as becomes us, and let no Time be lost to guard against this prodigious Ruin. To your immortal Honour be it spoken, you have consider'd it; and are now met together to call in the unanimous Consent and Assistance of this great County. This County, as it

exceeds every other for its Extent and Riches, so it very naturally takes the Lead of the inferior ones. And it will be extremely to our Credit; give Courage to the Friends of the best Constitution in the World; damp the Spirit of its Enemies at home;

(if any such can be conceived in *Britain* at this dangerous Crisis) and be an Instruction to those abroad; that there is still Spirit and Honesty enough among us to stand up in Defence of our common Country. This will be the Use of an unanimous and hearty Declaration of Fidelity to our Country, and Loyalty to our King. But the Times, Gentlemen, call for something more than this! Something must be done, as well as said.—And the Fund for our Defence, already begun, and now to

be proposed to this great Assembly, will, it is hoped, from Reasons of publick Example and publick Safety, meet with the hearty Concurrence of every Individual that composes it. And at the same Time that your Hearts go along with the Association, your Hands will be open to support the necessary Measures of Self-Defence.

As to you, my Reverend Brethren,

I have not long had the Honour to preside among you; but from the Experience I have had, and what I have always heard of your honest Love to your Country, (if you permit me to say so) I will be your Security to the Publick, that you will decline no Pains to instruct and animate your People; nor Expence, according to your Circumstances, to stand up against Popery and arbitrary Power, under a *French* or a *Spanish* Government.—We scorn the Policies of the Court of *Rome*; have no Interests separate from the People; but on every Occasion, where our Country is concern'd, look upon ourselves as incorporated with the warmest Defenders of it; or, if we do desire to be distinguished, it will be by our Ardor and Zeal to preserve our happy Constitution.

Let us unite then, Gentlemen, as one Man, to stop this dangerous Mischief, from which Union no Man surely can withdraw, or withhold his Assistance, who is not listed into the wicked Service of a *French* or *Spanish* Invasion, or wholly unconcern'd for the Fate of his bleeding Country.

May the great God of Battles stretch out his all-powerful Hand to defend us; inspire an Union of Hearts and Hands among all Ranks of People; a clear Wisdom into the Councils of his Majesty; and a steady Courage and Resolution into the Hearts of his Generals.

#### The ASSOCIATION.

**W**HEREAS there is now a horrid and unnatural Rebellion, formed and carried on in *Scotland*, by Papists and other wicked and treacherous Persons, countenanced and supported by the old and inveterate Enemies of our Country, and the Religion and Liberties thereof, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, in order to dethrone his present Majesty King *George*, the only rightful

and lawful King of these Realms, and having subverted our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, (which God forbid) to set upon the Throne a Popish Pretender, a Dependant and a Slave to those tyrannous and corrupted Courts: We the Lord Archbishop of *York*, Lords Lieutenants, Nobility, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and others of the County of *York*, whose Names are subscribed to this Writing, and every of us, being of Opinion, that in Times so full of Danger and treasonable Practices as these are, an Union of our Hearts and Forces will be most conducing to his Majesty's Safety, and the publick Good of our Country, Do voluntarily and willingly bind ourselves every one of us to the other jointly and severally, in the Band of one firm and loyal Society, and do hereby promise, that with our whole Powers, Bodies, Lives and Estates, we and every of us will stand by and assist each other in the Support and Defence of his Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and will withstand, offend, and pursue, as well by Force of Arms, as by all other Means, the said Popish Pretender and Traytors, and also all Manner of Persons, of what State soever they be, and their Abettors, that shall attempt, act, counsel, or consent to any Thing that shall tend to the Harm of his Majesty King *George*, or of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, or any of their Issue, or to the Subversion of his Majesty's Government. And we do by this Instrument declare, that no one of us shall, for any Respect of Persons or Causes, or for Fear or Reward, separate ourselves from this Association, or fail in the Prosecution thereof, during our Lives. Dated at the Castle of *York* the 24th Day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1745.

This



This Association was most heartily and unanimously sign'd, the same Day, by the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy of that great County: And the Subscription was 40,000*l.* towards maintaining the Troops to be immediately rais'd for his Majesty's Service.

*Among the circular Letters of our Bishops to their Clergy, the following shines with peculiar Lustre, which we therefore insert, and recommend the just Remarks contain'd in it to the Consideration of every Briton.*

*A Copy of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of WORCESTER's circular Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese.*

*Reverend Sir, Hertlebury, Sep. 28, 1745.*

**T**HU' upon a late Occasion, I very fully declared, what was your Persuasion, as well as my own, that our whole Constitution, in Church as well as State, must be fatally involved in certain Ruin under that heavy Judgment, a Popish Pretender; yet now, when divine Providence, as a just Punishment for our manifold Offences, has been pleas'd to permit some Success to attend a wicked Rebellion rais'd in his Favour; this awful Event, after serious Application to Almighty God, should animate our Minds with greater Zeal; and in Proportion as the Danger increases, excite more vigorous Endeavours to prevent a Calamity so thoroughly destructive.

In a Cause like this, 'tis scarce possible ever to be instant out of Season; but at a Juncture of such vast Importance as the present, Silence and cold Indifference would be highly culpable. It cannot therefore be improper to recal to our Thoughts, and represent again and again to our People, the wicked Nature and dreadful Consequences of this detestable Enterprize.

The first shocking Object in the

guilty Scene, besides much shameful Ingratitude, is a Complication of Treason, Rebellion, Perjury; inflamed with the unnatural Guilt of shedding *British* Blood by *British* Hands, engaging Fellow-Subjects to draw their destructive Swords against each other, and involve their Native Country in all the desolating, moving Horrors of Civil War: For this inhuman Purpose, Assistance is collected from the most unruly and savage Part of the Kingdom, the Sons of Violence and Rapine, destitute of Property, and ready to join any aspiring Disturber, that would allure them with the Hopes of Plunder. Fit Instruments for such a Cause!

The next Circumstance still heightens the Guilt, and discovers the Cutmost Malevolence to *England*, as this malicious Enterprize is undertaken, not only in direct Concert and Confederacy with our most dangerous and constant Enemy; but in actual Support of his present unjust Acquisitions, and to enable this haughty Disturber of *Europe*, and cruel Persecutor, to recover the advantageous Possessions our Arms have lately conquered; and further to obtain whatever new Dominions the Ambition of a *French* Court, in order to become absolutely uncontrollable, is projecting to acquire. The Choice of this Juncture of Time, when his Majesty, at the universal Solicitation of his People, in just Defence of their injured Rights, is deeply engaged in a necessary War, is alone a sufficient Proof (were there no Intention to support it by another Invasion) that this Rebellious Insurrection is an Effort of that invidious Policy, which has long been labouring, (God grant it may still labour in vain!) to ruin this Island, in order to enslave *Europe*: That by this Means, *France*, who could never subdue *England* by *French* Arms, may at last accomplish our Destruction, by engaging us to destroy one another.

But,

But, in the last Place, what is of the greatest Moment, and fills up the Measure of Iniquity, this pernicious Scheme is intended not only to subvert a free and regular Government, but to ruin the Church of *England* for ever, and overthrow the whole Protestant Interest.

'Tis impossible for any considerate *Englishman* to doubt, what no Papist or Friend to Popery ever doubted, that the Introduction of a Popish Pretender will prove the Destruction of the Protestant Religion in this Kingdom.

Unhappy Experience does at this Day but too fully convince our poor suffering Brethren abroad, in every Country, that there is not, cannot be any Security, any Safety to Protestant People under a Popish Prince. Witness the faithless and cruel Revocation of the Edict of *Nantes*! Witness the *Palatinate*! Witness too many other Countries, where the irresistible Injunction of an artful and unrelenting Confessor, directed by the Court of *Rome*, and armed with the supposed Power of Absolution, have got the better of much Good-Nature, Gratitude, and true Policy. Nor can it be otherwise; for a Man who acknowledges Subjection to the Pope of *Rome*, which is essential to Popery, can never be Master of his own Conduct in Religion. And, in Fact, do the People of *England* need any Proof, that the strongest Assurances, and the greatest Obligations, are too feeble Security from a Popish Prince, even when no Opposition had been made to his Accession, and where the Church of *England* had great Merit in preventing his Exclusion from the Crown; where no Stipulations or Engagements could be requir'd in Return for long Support and great Assistances from the Pope and Popish Princes; but, on the contrary, King *James* was at perfect Liberty to have consulted the Interest and Safety of his People, to

whom alone he owed his Elevation to the Throne.

In short, we now have the Misfortune to see a Rebellion grossly wicked and unnatural, calculated merely to aggrandize our most dangerous Enemy; and to deprive this Kingdom, by Violence and Bloodshed, of the two greatest Blessings any People can enjoy, True Religion and Civil Liberty; without the least Prospect or Shadow of any one Advantage.

Such a Posture of Affairs demands, what I am persuaded you will readily discover, the utmost Zeal and Diligence in Execution of our solemn Professions, in Conformity to our daily Prayers, our sacred Character and Office, our better Knowledge of the pernicious Errors and persecuting Spirit of Popery, however disguised at home, yet at this Time actually avowed, practised, defended, in Popish Countries abroad: And this will be pursuant to our late unanimous Address, which his Majesty, whose kind Protection and Regard we have always enjoyed, was pleased to receive in a most gracious Manner.

You will therefore, I question not, together with the most earnest Addresses to Almighty God for his Divine Protection, immediately endeavour to raise in the Minds of your People, a serious and just Concern for the Protestant Religion, animated with a noble Spirit of *English* Resentment, like that of their brave Ancestors, against this vile *French* Attempt to load us and our Posterity with all those sore Calamities our Forefathers formerly suffered, or lately fear'd, from Popish Superstition and Cruelty, odious to God, and destructive to Man.

May a gracious God, who has hitherto mercifully preserved the Church of *England*, prosper your Labours upon this and every other Occasion, to defend his pure and unde-



undefiled Religion, and to promote the present and future Happiness of the People committed to your Care!

I am,  
With much Regard, Sir,  
Your affectionate Brother,

ISAAC WORCESTER.

N. B. You will read this Letter in your Church after the Nicene Creed, according to the Direction of the Rubric, as a Foundation for such farther Instruction as you shall give your People.

I. W.

The SPEECH of the Lord Bishop of WORCESTER, at the Meeting on the 4th Instant, for an Association at that Place.

TO be silent upon this great Occasion, after having been desir'd to offer my Sentiments, would be as little decent to you, my Lord Lieutenant, to this noble, respectable and reverend Assembly, as it is superfluous to dwell long upon a Matter so well understood, as the Occasion, I am sorry to add, the Necessity of the present Meeting.

The perfect Agreement and universal Concurrence when we last met, which was only to deliberate, affords a comfortable Prospect of the same Concord and Unanimity when we are now obliged, by the too successful Progress of the Rebellion, to assemble again, in order to execute our former Resolutions.

I must beg Indulgence to express my own Satisfaction in observing such friendly Harmony, which my best Endeavours shall be continued to preserve and improve in this loyal, polite and good-natur'd County.

My reverend Brethren of the Clergy in particular, will here accept my best Thanks for that unanimous and becoming Zeal, which they have so justly expressed upon this important Emergency.

Important indeed! For if ever there was, or can be a Juncture of

Time when every Thing is at Stake, it must be the present. Our perilous Condition is but too evident and too exactly set forth by that awful Description in the publick Prayer publish'd by his Majesty's special Com-

mand,—— 'Expos'd to the Danger 'and Calamities of Foreign War, 'disturb'd with rebellious Insur- 'rections at Home, and threaten'd 'with powerful Invasions from A- 'broad.'——What alarming Circumstances are these! How pressingly do they demand vigorous and immediate Measures to avert the great and manifold Danger!

In a State like this, Assurances, however sincere, and mere Words, are inadequate to the dreadful Mischiefs we fear. Our Enemies would rejoice to see us contenting ourselves with such a weak, such a vain and ineffectual Defence.

After the late Success of the Rebellion, and the Numbers already collected of hardy, rapacious, and bloody Plunderers, there wants but one Step further to throw the Nation, if not carefully and universally prepared for its own Defence, into the utmost Confusion; and that is, a French Invasion.

It would be no Surprise, to hear this dreadful Evil as much dissembled, denied and ridiculed by our artful, and more dangerous, because more disguised, Enemies; and treated exactly in the same Manner as the present advanced Rebellion was, when it first began: But if any Friends of our Constitution were really deceived in the first Instance, it is a powerful Reason for less Credulity, and more Caution upon every other Occasion; that none of us be seduced to depend entirely upon any fancy'd Security from that unconstant Element the Wind, which may drive our Ships from the Enemy, by the same Blasts that bring them upon our Coasts; and in Fact has never yet been a Security against Invasions.

It is impossible really to doubt that our Foreign Enemies will, at all Events, invade us at this Juncture, if possible they can; and the surest Method to incite an Invasion, or excite domestick Disturbance, is to be unprepared for either of them.

'Tis as needless to attempt to prove, That after the Success in *Scotland*, our Enemies should intend an Invasion, as it is absurd to question, Whether *French* Policy, which is always but too watchful for its own Interest, will neglect an Opportunity so favourable to the pernicious Designs of that enterprising Court. Would to God every County in the Kingdom were now as well prepared to oppose an Invasion, as that mischievous Attempt is certainly design'd against us!

The only Question then, if indeed it can be a Question, is, What is now to be done? To which, in general, the Answer is extremely plain: After serious Application to Almighty God, whose gracious Arm alone can shield us from Danger, our own immediate and vigorous Endeavours must be unanimously exerted.

The Scheme proposed by our very worthy Lord Lieutenant, were there no Examples in other Counties to support it, seems in itself the most natural and most effectual: Heartily to unite among ourselves in firm and friendly Associations, and collect a proper Force with all possible Dispatch, to prevent, but if it should not prevent, at least to defeat the dangerous Designs of our Enemies.

Happy indeed it will prove, if this prudent and seasonable Measure, pursued as I hope it will be over the whole Kingdom, shall answer our reasonable Expectations in discouraging all hurtful Disturbance. However, no Danger, no Inconvenience can arise from engaging ourselves in the Manner proposed: But who, what *Englishman*, will undertake to answer for the dreadful Consequences, should this Security be neglected?

'Tis in the Hands of Providence to permit further Success to the Rebellion; and how is it possible to say that this, or any other County, is out of Danger? Straggling Parties may be sent out to distant Places; and those will certainly be soonest attacked who are least prepared: Want of Defence is a sure Invitation and Encouragement. The Invasion may take Place; Insurrections may, and most undoubtedly will be raised upon that Event. Abandoned Wretches of desperate Fortunes will seize the Occasion. There may be, and certainly is Humanity and good Breeding in some Papists, but 'tis their cruel Religion, and not their natural Temper, which must regulate their Conduct, and oblige them to join

in promoting our Destruction! That merciless Religion, which has martyr'd so many of our pious Ancestors; and but in the last Century, massacred in cool Blood, in the most inhuman Manner, with all the shocking Circumstances of the utmost Barbarity, more than an Hundred Thousand of our innocent, unguarded, unoffending Fellow-Subjects: That unrelenting Superstition, which is still animated by the very same infernal Spirit of Persecution.

Too much Indolence and Security may prove our Ruin; too much Caution, were it possible in such a Crisis, can be no Ways hurtful: Should the pleasing Apprehensions of Safety prove false, our Surprise and our Confusion under so dangerous a Disappointment would be too great, and the Time too short to admit of sedate and proper Expedients. Thus may the Nation be overwhelmed and lost for ever, because it would not foresee the plainest Danger.

I shall add no more: The Case loudly speaks for itself, and awakens all the Principles of Religion, Liberty, of Prudence and Self-Preservation. Particular Regulations you will make among yourselves, I doubt not, in the wisest and most expeditious Manner. I speak for the general Design; and I speak the Sense of every honest *Englishman*, at such a Juncture, and in such a Cause.

'Tis a Cause in which you cannot be too liberal, nor too cautiously avoid that ill-judg'd and fatal Parsimony, which lost *Constantinople* from the Christians, and deliver'd up such immense Treasure to the *Turk*; that perhaps One hundredth Part seasonably employ'd to raise a proper Force, would have saved their City, saved their Liberty, and preserved those Riches of which they were entirely, and, I am sorry to declare it of Christians, but too deservedly plundered.

'Tis, I say, a Cause, in which no generous Assistance can be too great nor too expeditious: 'Tis the Cause of God, your Country, your Families, yourselves, your Children!

'Tis possibly the last Struggle you may ever have for your Religion, your Liberties, your Lives!

Let us remember this, and shew ourselves Men, Christians, Protestants, *Englishmen*!

By such brave, prudent, and becoming Resolution, we may hope, with the gracious Assistance of Almighty God, to see the dismal Clouds that now hang over our Heads, entirely dispell'd; our Country triumph in Victory and Peace; and our gracious Sovereign preserved as a lasting Blessing, to his Faithful, Loyal, United, Flourishing Subjects.

And with one Heart, and one Voice, let all the People say, *Amen!*



**W**E shall here take Occasion to observe, that in a very pathetic Address to his Countrymen, to exert themselves in this important Juncture, the Writer endeavours to shew, that the Papists, when they have Power, never keep Terms with Protestants. You will be told, perhaps, says he, that tho' this Man [the Pretender] is a Papist, he will govern by Law, and let you enjoy your Religion: This cannot be, it is impossible; and if the Man be never so honest, and good-natur'd himself, *Rome and France* will force him (he being their Tool and Slave) to be perfidious and cruel.

He then proves this, by the following plain Facts.

Soon after the Reformation, *Q. Mary* was set upon the Throne by Protestants, and by the Men of *Suffolk* in particular, to whom she made large Promises of Moderation in Religion; she broke her Word, and, by the Insurrection of *Romish* Priests, burnt several hundred Protestants; and the Men of *Suffolk* were the first who felt her Fury.

The *Spanish Armada* in *Q. Elizabeth's* Time, was not only design'd to conquer this Nation, and reduce it under the Power of *Philip of Spain*, but was provided by the Care of the Inquisition, and of *Romish* Priests, with unheard-of Engines of Torture, to compel the *English* to change their Religion.

The restless Spirit of Popery, and of Popish Priests, after that, appear'd in the horrid Gunpowder Plot, to blow up, at once, our King and Parliament.

Not a great many Years after, the *Irish* Massacre was committed, wherein above 100,000 Protestants were murder'd in cold Blood.

King *James II.* broke all his Promises; and presently after his Declaration in Council, that he would preserve our Constitution, he used his utmost Efforts to break through all the Laws of it.

As the present Invasion was contriv'd by the French King, the Author observes, that he treads in the Steps of his Ancestors, who have been the most cruel Persecutors of Protestants, that ever lived in the World. Which he proves by two Facts.

The first is, the famous Massacre at *Paris* on *St. Bartholomew's* Day, when many thousand Protestants, invited thither to a Feast by the perfidious King and Queen, were all butchered to a Man, not sparing, in the general Destruction, the Princes of the Blood, and great Officers of State.

The other is, *Louis XIVth's* making an Edict at *Nantz*; in Favour of the Protestants, and the Moment he dared to do it, revoking it, tho' he had declared it per-

petual; and then letting loose his Dragoons into the Provinces, who committed the most inhuman Cruelties, and expelled many thousand Families from the Kingdom, some of whom took Refuge in *England*.

S I R, York, Oct. 8.

**A** Gentleman newly come from *Virginia*, where he has liv'd these ten Years past, and whose Veracity may be depended upon, entertain'd me with an Accident of so extraordinary a Nature, which happen'd not long since there, that I thought it might deserve a Place in your Magazine.

**B** A Planter of that Country, who was Owner of a considerable Number of Slaves, instead of regarding them as human Creatures, and of the same Species with himself, used them with the utmost Cruelty, whipping and torturing them for the slightest Faults.—One of these thinking any Change preferable to Slavery under such a Barbarian, attempted to make his Escape among the Mountain *Indians*, but, unfortunately, was taken and brought back to his Master. Poor *Arthur*, (so he was call'd) was immediately order'd to receive 300 Lashes stark naked, which were to be given him by his Fellow Slaves, among whom happen'd to be a *new Negro*\*, purchas'd by the Planter the Day before. This Slave, the Moment he saw the unhappy Wretch destin'd to the Lashes, flew to his Arms, and embrac'd him with the greatest Tenderness: The other return'd his Transports, and nothing could be more moving than their mutual bemoaning each other's Misfortunes. Their Master was soon given to understand that they were Countrymen and intimate Friends, and that *Arthur* had formerly, in a Battle with a neighbouring Nation, sav'd his Friend's Life at the extreme Hazard of his own.—The *new Negro*, at the same Time, threw himself at the Planter's Feet with Tears, beseeching him, in the most moving Manner, to spare his Friend, or, at least, to suffer him to undergo the Punishment in his Room, protesting, he would sooner die ten thousand Deaths than lift his Hand against him. But the Wretch looking on this as an Affront to the absolute Power he pretended over him, ordered *Arthur* to be immediately tied to a Tree, and his Friend to give him the Lashes; telling him too, that for every Lash not well laid on, he should, himself, receive a Score. The *new Negro*, amaz'd at a Barbarity so unbecoming a human Creature, with a generous Disdain refus'd to obey him, at the same Time upbraiding him with his Cruelty; upon which, the

X x x 2

Planter

\* So they call those Slaves just brought from Africa.

Planter turning all his Rage on him, order'd him to be immediately stripp'd, and commanded *Arthur* (to whom he promis'd Forgiveness) to give his Countryman the Lashes himself had been destin'd to receive. This Proposal too was receiv'd with Scorn, each protesting he would rather suffer the most dreadful Torture than injure his Friend. — This generous Conflict, which must have rais'd the strongest Feelings in a Breast susceptible of Pity, did but the more enflame the Monster, who now determin'd they should both be made Examples of, and to satiate his Revenge, was resolv'd to whip them himself. — He was just preparing to begin with *Arthur*, when the *new Negro* drew a Knife from his Pocket, stabb'd the Planter to the Heart, and at the same Time struck it to his own, rejoicing, with his last Breath, that he had reveng'd his Friend, and rid the World of such a Monster.

What a glaring Instance is here of Barbarity in one bred among Christians; and of a noble, disinterested Friendship, and true Greatness of Soul in these two unhappy Wretches! — Had they the Happiness of a proper Education, and been blest'd with the Lights of Christianity, such Genius's, in all Probability, would have exerted themselves in a glorious Manner for the Service of their Country, or all Mankind. — Then what Manner of Excuse can we make for treating this Part of our Species with such Contempt and Partiality? What in an *European* would be called a glorious Struggling for Liberty, we call in them Rebellion, Treachery, &c. Perseverance we term Obstinacy, and Melancholy (the constant Attendant of Slavery in a thinking Soul) Sulkiness, and a savage Gloominess; nay, we put them so little on the Footing of common Humanity, that there is only an insignificant Fine set on a white Man that murders any of them. In a Breast sensible of the least Touches of Humanity, Compassion must arise to see our Fellow Creatures (for they are not the less so for being of a different Climate and Complexion) reduced to the most abject State in the whole Creation; — and how base is it to add to the Weight of their Misery by the barbarous Usage they generally meet with! To take those unhappy People, without the least Provocation, from their own Country, from every Thing that is dear to them, a tender, loving Wife and Children, perhaps, and plunge them into irredeemable Slavery, is shocking to think of! — Nay, the Misfortune does not end here, for their Posterity in general are to undergo the same Fate, and Life, which Heaven design'd the first and greatest Bless-

ing, is to them a continued Scene of Misery. Hope, the great Comforter of Mankind, is for ever excluded; nor have their Masters any more Regard to their immortal Part, never instructing them in the Lights of Christianity, themselves forgetting the chief Precept of it in their Usage of them, *viz. Doing as they would be done by.*

The only Arguments that can be urg'd in Defence of this barbarous Trade, are, That the Slaves they purchase are such before-hand, and that it is but an Exchange of Savage for Christian Masters; nay, that it is saving the Lives of Thousands of them, who would, otherwise, be sacrificed to their Idols; but, in Reality, 'tis the *Europeans* are the Idols, to whose Cruelty and Avarice these poor Wretches are sacrificed. — 'Tis they are the Authors of all the Wars, Bloodshed, Treachery, &c. we so much condemn in them. — 'Tis to get them Slaves they do this, and practise Crimes unknown among them before the Arrival of the white People; and when an *European Ship* appears on the Coast, 'tis a sure Forerunner of Rapine, Murder, and the greatest Calamity. Then how unworthy human Nature, and how opposite to the Rules laid down in the Gospel by our great Master, is that kidnapping Sort of Traffick! But in a free People, as the *English* are, who on all Occasions shew the greatest Abhorrence of Slavery, 'tis doubly criminal.

Nature is not so partial as to confine her Favours to any Nation or Climate; Virtues as well as Vices are the Produce of all Countries, and a Nobleness of Soul among these Savages, as we call them, often breaks forth in spite of that Cloud of Ignorance that hangs over them; nor, indeed, is it impossible, when one reflects on the surprizing Revolutions, Arts and Sciences have made, but that some Centuries hence they may be transfer'd to *Africa* or *America*, and the Natives of these Countries have it in their Power to revenge the Injuries done to their Forefathers on the *Europeans*, who may, at that Time, make as despicable a Figure in the World as the Natives of those Places now do.

J. R.

MEMORIAL of the ABBE DE LA VILLE to the STATES GENERAL, referring to a former Memorial on the same Subject, and the STATES Answer thereto.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King having caused to be reported to him the Resolution of your High Mightinesses, in answer to the Memorial



I had the Honour to deliver to you the 18th of last Month, concerning the Violation of the Capitulations of *Tournay* and *Dendermond*; it was easy for his Majesty to see that your High Mightinesses wav'd taking Notice, in that Resolution, of the just Considerations set forth in my Memorial, concerning the Use made of the Troops that were Part of the Garisons of those two Places, and who, pursuant to their Capitulation, are not to perform any Military Function whatsoever, till Jan. 1, 1747. Moreover, the Reasons alledg'd by your High Mightinesses, to vindicate the Destination of those Troops, as Auxiliaries to *Great Britain*, can no way authorize so formal a Contravention of the third Article of the Capitulation of *Tournay*.

In your Answer of Sept. 21, you say, High and Mighty Lords, you have well weigh'd the Terms of the Capitulation: You make yourselves Judges and Interpreters of Treaties which never depended on you: You pretend to have fulfilled every Obligation, in giving to the Commandants, charg'd to conduct those Troops to *England*, certain Orders which you don't explain. But let us drop, if you please, the Clauses I touch'd upon in my former Memorial, which are less applicable to the Step which the King complains of with so much Reason and Justice; let us stick to the most universal and absolute Clause, which includes all, without excepting any Thing; no Construction can alter the Sense of it: *It is not lawful for the Garisons of Tournay and Dendermond, during 18 Months, to perform any Military Function in any Part of the Earth.*

If your High Mightinesses intend the contrary, your Resolution will be unjust, and attended with a fatal Consequence hereafter: You will, High and Mighty Lords, set an Example of the most glaring Infraction; you will break those Ties which yet leave Mankind a Shadow of the Sweetness of Peace, even in the midst of the most cruel Hostilities; you will deprive the Victors of the happy Liberty of sending back, for the future, the Vanquish'd on their Parole; for, in Fact, who will ever let a Garison march out upon Oath of not bearing Arms, if such Oaths may be violated, even without a Pretext?

It is the King's wily Enemies, or rather yours, that seek, High and Mighty Lords, to make you violate in their Favour, the Law of Nations, in Contempt of every thing that Mankind ought to respect. Jealous of the advantageous Condition of your Commerce, they wheedle you far beyond the Duty of Auxiliaries, which you had already but too much stretch'd: They want

to render irreconcilable those that we lately look'd upon as capable of reconciling *Europe*: They are vexed at the Esteem, the Caution and Regard, with which the King behav'd towards you in the most difficult Conjectures: They shut up all the Avenues to that Peace which so many Nations desire, and have been expected from the Prudence of your High Mightinesses.

My Orders are, High and Mighty Lords, to demand a most speedy Answer to the new Representations which the King has been pleas'd to permit me to make, and his Majesty expects that the Garisons of *Tournay* and *Dendermond*, will be no Part of the Succours which your High Mightinesses have resolv'd to send to the King of *England*.

Given at the Hague, Sign'd,  
Oct. 6, 1745. The ABBE DE LA VILLE.

The ANSWER of their HIGH MIGHTINESSES, on Oct. 13, was to the following Effect.

THAT their High Mightinesses are sorry to see by this Memorial, that his Majesty has not found the Reasons satisfactory, which were alledg'd in the Resolution of the 21st of last Month, and for which their High Mightinesses thought that the sending the Troops, that made Part of the Garisons of *Tournay* and *Dendermond*, to the Assistance of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, only against his rebellious Subjects, is not contrary to the Capitulations made, when those Places pass'd under the Dominion of the Crown of *France*.

That their High Mightinesses declar'd in the said Resolution, and do repeat it again, that their Intention is, to observe the said Capitulation, and cause it to be observed; and they think they have sufficiently explained the Orders given, in consequence, to the General, who is to command those Troops, viz. not to make them serve against the said Capitulations, Copies of which have been deliver'd to him; it being clear by those Capitulations, that the said Troops, during the Time mention'd, cannot serve against his Majesty, nor against his Allies; and that the Intention of their High Mightinesses having been such, and being still the same, they cannot overlook what is said in the said Memorial, about the Consequences of violating such Capitulations, their High Mightinesses having never had, nor having yet any Thoughts to do so, but being on the contrary very averse to it.

That it is true the third Article of the Capitulation, contains the Words quoted from it, whereby the Troops are forbid to perform any Military Function, of what Nature

*Nature sooner it be; but the Words in any Part of the Earth, which are made use of in the said Memorial, have not been added thereto, but these, not even as Garisons (N. B.) in the remotest Places from the Frontier; which shews, that the first Expressions, disabling them from performing any Military Function, are not to be consider'd as universal and absolute, but as limited by the subsequent Words, which mark where those may not perform any Military Functions, besides what preceded in general, that they should not serve against his Majesty, nor against his Allies; which precedent general Declaration, which is not restrain'd to any Place, the better shews the Difference between it and that which follows, which is confined to the remotest Places from the Frontier: A Limitation wherein their High Mightinesses think that the employing of Troops in the Kingdoms of Great Britain, only against rebellious Subjects, is not included.*

That their High Mightinesses think they have given, in this short Exposition, the Solution of the Argument advanced in the said Memorial, to prove, that the sending those Troops into Great Britain, in the Manner their High Mightinesses have resolv'd to do it, is contrary to the third Article of the Capitulation of Tournay; as they do likewise think they have, by the Reasons contain'd in the Resolution of Sept. 21, answer'd the Arguments offer'd in the Memorial presented by Mons. the Abbe de La Ville, the 18th of the same Month.

That their High Mightinesses cannot help adding upon the Whole, that in their Opinion it clearly follows, from the very Nature of the Thing, that the Obligations contracted in that Capitulation ought to be taken in a narrow Sense, and do not bind farther than the plain and distinct literal Meaning, nor can be aggravated by Illusions and far fetch'd Consequences, nor even be extended to what might be found doubtful therein.

Therefore, their High Mightinesses hope, that their Reasons being weigh'd again, will justify the Resolution they have taken, and that his Most Christian Majesty will acquiesce therein, and be sensible that their High Mightinesses have neither done, nor intended to do any Thing, contrary to the said Capitulation: But that if, contrary to their Expectations, his Majesty should not be persuaded by their Reasons, but remain in the Opinion, that the employing the said Troops in the Manner above mention'd cannot subsist with the said Capitulations, but is contrary and opposite thereto; their High Mightinesses don't in the least pre-

tend that it belongs to them alone to be Judges of this Difference, or Interpreters of those Capitulations, the Contents of which they will observe and cause to be observed exactly, but are ready to refer the Difference concerning the Tenor of the said Capitulations, and the Question arising therefrom, viz. (Whether or no their High Mightinesses may employ the Troops included in those Capitulations in the Manner mention'd above, and in their Resolution of Sept. 21, for the Service of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, only against his rebellious Subjects?) to the Judgment and Decision of any neutral and impartial Power, which his Majesty shall approve of for that Purpose; and to conform entirely thereto.

That their High Mightinesses think they may assure themselves, whatever happens, that this Proposal cannot be disagreeable to his Majesty, but will in every Respect appear acceptable to him, as being in their Opinion very equitable and just, and clearly demonstrating their sincere Intention to observe the Capitulations made, according to the Tenor thereof, to avoid every Thing that might occasion a Misunderstanding, and to shew, on the contrary, their real and sincere high Esteem for his Majesty's Friendship.

Of the numberless Addresses, on the present Occasion, from all Parts of the Kingdom, we shall insert the two following.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble ADDRESS of the BISHOP, DEAN and CHAPTER, and CLERGY, of the City and Diocese of LONDON.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and Clergy of the City and Diocese of London, remember, with great Pleasure, the late Zeal and Unanimity of your Majesty's Subjects, in expressing their Resentment and Indignation even at the Preparations that were making by a neighbouring Power, in Favour of a Popish Pretender. And after such late and publick Testimonies of the Duty and Loyalty of your Subjects, it might well be wonder'd, not only that the like Preparations should be renewed so soon, but carried further, into an actual Invasion; as if they still flattered themselves with the Hopes of a favourable Reception here. But our Wonder ceases, when we reflect upon the restless Spirit of Popery, which never neg-



leaves the least Prospect of enlarging its Borders; and upon the Pleasure which arbitrary Powers naturally take, in destroying the Liberties of a free Nation; and the Readiness of People of desperate Fortunes to embark with them in any Enterprize that gives them the least Hope of bettering their Condition.

What the Strength is, that they rest upon from foreign Forces and Aids, is best known to themselves; but surely it would be the vainest Imagination that could enter into the Mind of Man, to suppose, that a Nation, who find themselves in secure Possession of their Religion, Laws and Liberties, under your Majesty's most mild, just and auspicious Government, should be disposed to receive a Popish Pretender to your Throne; who has from his Infancy been bred and trained up amidst the highest Notions and Maxims of Superstition and arbitrary Government; and whose Success, which God avert, carries in it such a frightful Scene of Calamities to the Souls, Bodies, and Estates of a Protestant and free People.

Upon so important an Occasion, we should be greatly wanting to our Duty, if we did not make the most open and public Profession of our inviolable Fidelity to your Person and Government, and of the firmest Resolution to defend and support both to the utmost of our Power, against this and all other Attempts, from what Quarter soever they come.

And for the more effectual preventing and defeating all such wicked Enterprizes, we take this Opportunity to assure your Majesty, that we will instil into the People committed to our Care, a just Abhorrence of Popery and the Doctrines of it, and excite them to a serious Reflection upon the Dangers and Difficulties in which these Nations were involv'd within the Memory of Man, by the illegal and violent Proceedings of a Popish Prince, for the overturning our Religion, and the establishing his own. We will also use our best Endeavours to make them truly sensible of the particular Obligation they are under at this Time, to exert themselves in their several Stations, to prevent our falling again into the like National Dangers and Distractions. And that they may be effectually armed against all the Arts and Delusions of the Enemy, it shall be our particular Care to fix and establish them in this great and fundamental Truth; That, under God, there is no Safety for the Religion and Liberties of this Country, but in the Protestant Succession, as settled by Law in your Majesty, and your Royal Family.

To which his MAJESTY was pleased to return this most gracious ANSWER.

**I** Thank you for this seasonable Mark of your Duty and Affection. Your Influence and Example will greatly tend to animate my People with a due Zeal for the Support of my Government, and for the Defence of our most Holy Religion. You may be assured of my constant Resolution to protect and maintain the Church of England, as by Law established.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

**B** The humble ADDRESS of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, in and about the Cities of LONDON and WESTMINSTER.

Most gracious Sovereign,

**W**E your most dutiful and faithful Subjects, beg Leave to approach your Royal Person, with great Thankfulness to God, and affectionate Congratulations to your Majesty, on your safe and happy Return to your British Dominions, on the Prosperity of your Arms in North America, and on the Success of your zealous and prudent Endeavours to restore the Balance of Power in Europe to its ancient and natural Situation.

**D** As the religious and civil Liberties, the Happiness and Honour of the Nation, have been always your Majesty's unwearied Care, we cannot but detest and abhor the present unnatural and rebellious Attempt to impose on these Kingdoms a Popish and Abjured Pretender. We trust in God, that so wicked and desperate an Enterprize will issue in the speedy and utter Overthrow of these insatuated Traytors, and the still firmer Establishment of your Majesty's Throne, and the Succession in your illustrious Family, on which, under Divine Providence, the Enjoyment of all that is dear to us depends.

**F** Nothing, Sir, we are persuaded, within the Power of the Protestant Dissenters, will be wanting to defend and secure your Majesty's just and undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of these Realms; the Weight of which you have always supported with so much Dignity to yourself, and Happiness to your People.

**G** We shall never cease to offer our most fervent Prayers to the great Sovereign of Heaven and Earth, for the Preservation of your Majesty's invaluable Life, the Tranquillity and Glory of your Reign, and the Conveyance of our Liberties, under the Protection of your Royal House, to the End of Time.

To

To which his MAJESTY was pleased to return this most gracious ANSWER.

**I** Thank you for this loyal Address, and have a firm Dependence upon your steady Attachment to my Person and Government. You may be assured of the Continuance of my Protection.

*Historical EXTRACTS from the Bishop of SALISBURY'S SERMON, on Judges ii. 7.*

And—The People served the Lord, all the Days of *Joshua*, and all the Days of the Elders that out-lived *Joshua*, who had seen all the great Works of the Lord, that he did for *Israel*. *Preached at Salisbury Cathedral, Oct. 6, on Occasion of the Rebellion in Scotland.*

**P**ERHAPS there may be no great Occasion to justify before you, the Ways of God towards the Children of *Israel*; we are all of one Opinion to condemn their Perverseness and Ingratitude: So much easier is to detect the Faults of others, than to see and acknowledge our own! But are we innocent from this great Offence? Let us consider our own Case: and surely we have great Reason to consider it, now the Enemies of our Religion and Liberty appear with Triumph in our Land, and are in Possession of one ancient and powerful Kingdom, united to the Crown of *England*.

How has this Nation been blessed with the Light of the Gospel? how wonderfully and how often has it been rescued from Danger, when to human Appearance there was no Help at hand? Scarcely had the Reformation taken Root among us, but a *Papish* Queen, made cruel by Bigotry and Superstition, ascended the Throne; and applied the only strong Argument of *Papery*, Fire and Faggot, to extinguish the Light that was breaking in upon us. Not only the Civil Powers of this Country were in the Hands that meant to destroy the Reformation, but they were supported and united to the Powers of *Spain*, whose Prince was become a Partner of the Throne of *England*; who lived to destroy (not in this Country, blessed be God, but in his own Dominions,) Thousands and Tens of Thousands, on the Account of Religion.—Such were the Powers under which the Reformation here, still in its Infancy, was to struggle. It is painful to think of the Miseries of that Time; but think of them we ought, and bless God for the noble Examples of Constancy and Christian Courage, left by those whom he raised up to bear Testimony, at the Expence of their Lives, to the Truth of his Religion. Had this

Reign been long and prosperous, it is highly probable that *Philip* of *Spain* had left this Country in the same Condition he left his own; where the *Inquisition* rules with lordly and uncontrollable Power, over the Consciences and over the Fortunes of the People. But God, in whose Hands are the Issues of Life and Death, made Way for a Protestant Princess to ascend the Throne; in whose long and glorious Reign, the Reformation took deep Root, and the Establishment of this national Church was perfected. A Work of great Wisdom and Piety, and so esteemed by the Protestant Churches abroad, however, unhappily, some among ourselves have forsaken her Communion.

The Reign of this glorious Princess was almost a continual Scene of Deliverances from foreign Invasions, and Disturbances at home. And notwithstanding she was distressed on every Side; by Bulls and Curses from *Rome*, by Armados from *Spain*, by *Rebellions* in *England* and *Ireland*; she left this Church and Nation in Peace and Security: So wonderfully did the Hand of God appear in our Preservation!

Peace and Security under a weak Government which succeeded, produced by Degrees a Corruption in Principles and Manners; which ended at last in the Ruin of this Church and Nation, and the Destruction of a virtuous Prince, worthy of a far better Fate. With him fell all our Hopes of Order and Government in Church and State; Anarchy and Confusion usurped the Throne; and Religion was so divided into an almost infinite Number of disagreeing Sects, that the true one could hardly be found in the Crowd.

But whilst we were under this thick Cloud, He, who can bring Light out of Darkness, did, against all the Hopes of human Probability, restore to us our happy Constitution in Church and State; not by Force of Arms, or the Power of Princes, but by over-ruling the Passions of Men; so that even they became Instruments in restoring these Blessings, who had been greatly concern'd in destroying them.

It will be wronging the Nation, to say that this Deliverance at the Restoration, was not received with great Joy. The Joy indeed was excessive; and, as the Case too often happens, left little Room for sober and serious Reflexions. The Hearts of Men being set open to the Impressions and Transports of Joy, soon grew sensual; and the Prosperity of the Nation broke out into Luxury, and all the Vices which naturally attend it. The Sense of Religion decayed; and the very Appearances of it were suspected, as a Remnant of the Hypocrisy with



with which the late Times had been charged. And if we may judge by the Performances of the Stage, which are formed to the Taste of the People, there never was a Time when Lewdness, Irreligion, and Profaneness, were heard with more Patience.

But let us consider, what Fruit the Nation had of these Things. I shall pass over all the Calamities of that Time, which were many, and mention only that, which is the Cause and Foundation of all we fear at present. In the next Reign then, see Popery once more exalted to the Throne of England, and working to destroy the Religion and Liberties of the People; not by Art and Cunning and leisurely Steps, but by open and avowed Attempts upon our Constitution. The Laws for Defence of our Religion were silenced by a dispensing Power; *Papists* were placed on the Bench, on the Seat of Judgment, and at the Head of Colleges in our Universities. Mens Hearts sunk for Fear, and the Torrent seem'd to carry all before it. One happy Effect indeed it had; it awaken'd Men to a sober Sense of themselves and their Condition. When they were put in Fear, they soon found themselves to be but Men; and they did the only reasonable Thing they could do, apply to God for Protection. The Zeal of the Nation at that Time for the pure uncorrupted Doctrines of the Gospel, in Opposition to the Errors of Popery, was perhaps greater than ever it had been from the Days of the Reformation. The Pastors and their Flocks were equally animated with a Constancy and a Courage above Temptation. And the Clergy of the Established Church, under all the Fears and Apprehensions that daily threaten'd them, maintained the Doctrines of the Reformation, with such Learning, Ability, and Integrity, as did them Honour both at Home and Abroad.

Thus were the Hearts of the People turned as the Heart of one Man: Nor was it in vain they sought the Lord; for by a wonderful Series of Providence, he deliver'd them from their Distress. And we have seen for many Years the Crown upon the Head of Protestant Princes, the natural Guardians of the Religion and Liberties of this Country.

If we have made a right Use even of this last Deliverance, let us fear no Change; for God will not forsake us, till we forsake him. But the Prospect before us, the Danger that draws near to us, call upon us to act uprightly with ourselves; and not to deceive our Hearts with Hopes that God will remember us, if we have forgotten him, and the great Things he has done for us.

Our Histories will always remind us of the great Deliverances this Nation has had, and we cannot forget them; nor did the *Jews* forget the Wonders wrought in the Land of Egypt, and the Redemption of their Ancestors from Captivity. The historical Remembrance of the Facts, they had; and we have it. The Charge against the *Jews* expressed frequently by their forgetting God, is the same which St. Paul brings against the heathen World: *When they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful, but became vain in their Imaginations; and their foolish Heart was darkned. Do we stand clear of this Charge? I wish to God we did.*

But amidst the general Ruin of Virtue and Religion, one Thing there is, that still may be thought Matter of Comfort; that the Nation is generally averse to Popery: But it is some Abatement even to this Comfort, to consider that the Fear of Popery is not always a Concern for the Purity of the Gospel, but a Fear merely of the Powers of a Popish Church. Those who have the least Religion, and are grown wild with Notions of Liberty, have Reason to be apprehensive of Ecclesiastical Courts and Inquisitions under the Direction of Popery. But in this there is no Virtue or Merit; tho' it may be perhaps an happy Circumstance at present, that there is something in Popery, for those to be afraid of, who have no Regard for Religion.

But in the mean Time has not Popery been daily getting Ground on us, by the artful and unregarded Insinuations of the Adversary; and by Applications of another Kind, which do indeed but little Honour to the Converts, or the Converters? The Price at which a Man may sell the Protestant Religion, is become almost a stated and well known Sum; and there are known Markets in which a Man may sell the Faith in which he was born and bred. Such new purchased Profelytes make no great Figure; for this Method indeed has no Effect, but upon the lowest People. And considering how improper an Application this is to the Conscience, there is Ground to suspect, that it is made use of rather to raise Recruits against a proper Time, than in Hopes to make real Converts. I wish we may not soon feel the Effects of this Management so long connived at.

But to prevent this, and whatever else we may apprehend from the Anger and Displeasure of God, let us seek the Lord in our Distress; and by acknowledging our own Unworthiness, and the Abuse of former Mercies, render ourselves Objects of his Goodness and Forgiveness.

And as in all the Dispensations of Providence

dence towards us, it is expected from us, that we should make use of the Means which God hath put in our Power, for our own Defence and Safety; let us on this Occasion with Cheerfulness, and the Hearts of Men who trust in God, be ready to employ our Persons and our Fortunes in the Defence of our *King and Country*, and the *Happy Constitution in Church and State*, under which we live. Let every Man do his Part: He who can do least, can pray for the Peace of *Jerusalem*. Every Man may reform one, that is, himself, and fill up perhaps that Number of the Righteous, for the Sake of which the City may be saved.

*His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both HOUSES of Parliament, on Thursday, Oct. 17, 1745.*

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

**T**HE open and unnatural Rebellion, which has broke out, and is still continuing in *Scotland*, has obliged me to call you together sooner than I intended; and I shall lay nothing before you at present, but what immediately relates to our Security at Home, reserving all other Considerations to a farther Opportunity. So wicked and daring an Attempt, in favour of a Popish Pretender to my Crown, headed by his Eldest Son, carried on by Numbers of traitorous and desperate Persons within the Kingdom, and encouraged by my Enemies Abroad, requires the immediate Advice and Assistance of my Parliament to suppress and extinguish it. The Duty and Affection for me, and my Government, and the vigilant and zealous Care for the Safety of the Nation, which have with so much Unanimity been shewn by my faithful Subjects, give me the firmest Assurance, that you are met together resolved to act with a Spirit becoming a Time of common Danger, and with such Vigour, as will end in the Confusion of all those, who have engaged in, or fomented this Rebellion.

I have, throughout the whole Course of my Reign, made the Laws of the Land the Rule of my Government, and the Preservation of the Constitution, in Church and State, and the Rights of my People, the main End and Aim of all my Actions. It is therefore the more astonishing, that any of my Protestant Subjects, who have known and enjoyed the Benefits resulting from thence, and have heard of the imminent Dangers these Kingdoms were wonderfully delivered from, by the happy Revolution, should by any Arts and Management be seduced into Measures, that must, at once, destroy their Religion and Liberties,

introduce Popery and Arbitrary Power, and subject them to a foreign Yoke.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I rely on your Affection to me, and your Care and Concern for our common Safety, to grant me such a Supply, as may enable me entirely to extinguish this Rebellion, effectually to discourage any foreign Power from assisting the Rebels, and to restore the Peace of the Kingdom; for which Purpose I will order the proper Estimates to be laid before you. Amongst the many ill Consequences of this wicked Attempt, the extraordinary Burthen, which it must bring upon my faithful Subjects, very sensibly affects me. But let those answer for it, whose Treason has occasion'd it, and my People be convinced what they owe to those Disturbers of our Peace, who are endeavouring to make this Kingdom a Scene of Blood and Confusion.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

**T**HE many evident Proofs this Parliament has given, of their Duty, Fidelity, and Affection to me, and of their steady Adherence to the present happy Establishment, and the true Interest of their Country, make me repose myself entirely on the Zeal and Vigour of your Proceedings and Resolutions. I am confident you will act like Men, who consider that every Thing dear and valuable to them is attacked; and I question not, but, by the Blessing of God, we shall, in a short Time, see this Rebellion end, not only in restoring the Tranquillity of my Government, but in procuring greater Strength to that excellent Constitution, which it was design'd to subvert. The Maxims of this Constitution shall ever be the Rules of my Conduct. The Interest of me, and my People, is always the same, and inseparable. In this Common Interest let us unite; and all those, who shall heartily and vigourously exert themselves in this just and national Cause, may always depend on my Protection and Favour.

*The Lords ADDRESS, presented on Friday, the 18th.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

As we felt the utmost Concern upon the breaking out of the unnatural Rebellion, which is still carrying on in *Scotland*, so our

Joy



Joy on your Majesty's safe and happy Return into this Kingdom, agreeably to the ardent Wishes of your People, is proportionably augmented. We want Words to express the just Indignation and Abhorrence which rise in our Breasts at so wicked, traitorous, and desperate an Attempt, in favour of a *Papish* Pretender to your Crown, whose groundless Claim we have unfeignedly abjur'd, and whose Principles and Designs, we do, from the Bottom of our Hearts, detest. And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that this rash and presumptuous Enterprize shall have no other Effect upon our Minds, but to excite in us such a Spirit of Resolution and Unanimity, in this critical Conjuncture, as, by the divine Assistance, may not only suppress this Rebellion, but confound and extinguish for ever, all future Hopes of the Pretender, and his Adherents.

The many evident Proofs of true Loyalty and Affection to your Majesty, and Zeal for your Government, which have been already shewn by your faithful Subjects, with an Union and Cheerfulness never known before, unless at the happy Revolution, wrought by our great Deliverer, King William the Third, are clear Demonstrations, that this Nation is determin'd to preserve the Structure built upon that glorious Foundation. Vain indeed must be the Expectations of those, who can imagine we would part with it. As your Majesty has been pleased graciously to accept, and approve these Beginnings, we beseech you to look upon them as an Earnest of the united Zeal and Vigour of your Parliament, in the Cause of your Majesty, and their Country.

It is with Hearts full of the sincerest Gratitude, that we acknowledge your Majesty's paternal Regard for the Laws of the Land, our Constitution in Church and State, and the Rights of your People: And it is with the deepest Conviction that we declare to your Majesty, and the whole World, that the Continuance of these Blessings does, under God, entirely depend on the Maintenance of your Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown of these Realms, the Support of your Throne, and the Preservation of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House. Whoever can entertain a Thought of exchanging those just Rules of Government, bounded by the Laws and Maxims of this free Constitution, for the Exercise of Tyranny, and Arbitrary Power, learned in the most despotick Courts of Europe; and of parting with the purest Religion in the World, for the Superstition and persecuting Spirit of Popery, must be the most abandon'd of Mankind.

Warmed with these moving Sentiments,

and unshaken in these Principles, we give your Majesty the strongest Assurances, That, in Defence of your sacred Person, and of all those invaluable Interests, which we have already described, we are steadfastly resolved to unite, and to hazard our Estates and our Lives; That, from this Resolution we will never depart; but will heartily and zealously concur in all such Measures, as may most effectually conduce to extinguish this Rebellion; to deter any foreign Power from presuming to support it; to restore the Tranquillity of your Majesty's Government; and to add Strength to that excellent Constitution, which this flagitious Attempt is intended to subvert.

May the Divine Providence guard and protect your Majesty's precious Life; give Success to your Councils and Arms, against all your Enemies; and Stability to your Throne.

His MAJESTY's most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for the affectionate, and warm Assurances of Duty and Loyalty, which you have unanimously given me in this Address. Your Concern for the Preservation of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, is as agreeable to me, as the Zeal you express for me, and my Government. I entirely rely upon both; and doubt not, but, by the Blessing of God, and your Assistance, this unnatural Rebellion will be defeated; and the Peace and Tranquillity of my Kingdoms restored.

The Commons ADDRESS, presented on Saturday, the 19th.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and to congratulate your Majesty, upon your happy, safe, and seasonable Return, to these your Kingdoms.

We cannot sufficiently express our Abhorrence and Detestation of the unnatural Rebellion now raging in *North Britain*.

Permit us to give your Majesty the strongest Assurances of our Duty and Affection to your Person and Government, and to declare, that we will, with Vigilance, Zeal, and Unanimity, shew a Spirit and Vigour becoming this Time of Danger. In order to make these Sentiments effectual, your faithful Commons will grant such Supplies, and put such Strength into your Majesty's

Majesty's Hands, as, we trust in God, and hope from your Majesty's Wisdom, cannot fail to defeat the Attempts of those, who have already made one Part of the united Kingdom, and would make the other, a Scene of Blood, Rapine, and Confusion.

With Hearts full of Gratitude we acknowledge, that, under your Majesty's Royal Protection, we have lived in an uninterrupted and secure Enjoyment of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

As all these are now wickedly and openly attacked, we are bound by every Consideration, human and divine, to exert ourselves in the Defence of your sacred Person and Government.

Your Majesty may safely rely on the Zeal and Vigour of your faithful Commons; who are resolved to act like Men, sensible of the Blessings we enjoy, and determined to preserve those Blessings to ourselves and our Posterity.

We beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the general Concurrence of your Subjects in these Sentiments of Duty to your Majesty, and Zeal for your Service; which happy Union, we doubt not, will, by your Majesty's Wisdom, be improved to the future Glory and Welfare of your Crown and People, and to the utter Confusion and Disappointment of the Enemies to both.

His MAJESTY's most gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

**I** Return you my hearty Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Address.

The Zeal and Vigour, which you have with so much Unanimity declared on this Occasion, will, I trust God, enable me to put a speedy End to this Rebellion: Whatever Strength you shall place in my Hands, you may be assured shall be employed only to promote the Good and Happiness of my People, and to secure to them the perpetual Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

**The SPEECH of his Excellency PHILIP Earl of CHESTERFIELD, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, to both Houses of Parliament at Dublin, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1745.**

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** AM honoured with the King's Commands to meet you here in Parliament, and to co-operate with you in whatever may tend to establish, or promote, the true Interest of this Kingdom.

His Majesty's tender Concern for all his Subjects, and your Zeal and Duty for him, have mutually been too long experienced,

for me now, to represent the one, or recommend the other.

Your own Reflections will best suggest to you the Advantages you have enjoyed under a Succession of Protestant Princes, by Nature inclined, and by legal Authority enabled to preserve and protect you; as your own History, and even the Experience of some still alive among you, will best paint the Miseries and Calamities of a People scourged, rather than governed, by blind Zeal and lawless Power.

These Considerations must necessarily excite your highest Indignation at the Attempt now carrying on in Scotland, to disturb his Majesty's Government, by a Pretender to his Crown: One, nursed up in Civil and Religious Error; formed to Persecution and Oppression, in the Seat of Superstition and Tyranny; whose groundless Claim is as contrary to the natural Rights of Mankind, as to the particular Laws and Constitutions of these Kingdoms; whose only Hopes of Support are placed in the Enemies of the Liberties of Europe in general; and whose Success would consequently destroy your Liberty, your Property, and your Religion. But this Success is little to be feared, his Majesty's Subjects giving daily and distinguished Proofs of their Zeal for the Support of his Government, and the Defence of his Person; and a considerable Number of National Troops, together with six thousand Dutch, cheerfully furnished to his Majesty by his good Allies the States General, being now upon their March to Scotland; a Force more than sufficient, to check the Progress, and chastise the Insolence, of a rebellious and undisciplined Multitude.

The Measures that have hitherto been taken to prevent the Growth of Popery, have, I hope, had some, and will still have a greater Effect; however I leave it to your Consideration, whether nothing further can be done, either by new Laws, or by the more effectual Execution of those in Being, to secure this Nation against the great Number of Papists, whose speculative Errors would only deserve Pity, if their pernicious Influence upon Civil Society did not both require and authorize Restraint.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Officers to lay before you the several Accounts and Estimates, and I have the Pleasure of acquainting you, That I have nothing to ask, but the usual and necessary Supplies for the Support of the Establishment.

The King having thought it necessary at this Time to send for two Battalions more from hence, has order'd that immediately upon their landing in England, they shall be



be put upon the *British* Establishment; and that the supplemental Increase of regular Forces for your Defence here, shall be made in the least expensive Manner, by additional Companies only; after which Augmentation, the Number of Troops will still be within the usual military Establishment.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is with the greatest Satisfaction, that I hear of the present flourishing State of your Linen Manufacture, and I most earnestly recommend to you the Care and Improvement of so valuable a Branch of your Trade; let not its Prosperity produce Negligence, and let it never be supposed to be brought to its utmost Extent or Perfection. Trade has always been the best Support of all Nations, and the principal Care of the wisest.

I persuade myself, that the Business of this Session will be carried on with that Temper and Unanimity, which a true and unbiased Regard for the Publick naturally produces, and which the present State of Affairs more particularly demands. For my own Part, I make you no Professions, you ought to judge of me, only by my Actions.

Both Houses agreed upon very loyal Addresses to his Majesty, expressing their utmost Indignation at and Abhorrence of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, and promising to stand by his Majesty with their Lives and Fortunes; as also very affectionate Addresses to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

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*Westminster Journal*, Oct. 12. N<sup>o</sup> 202.

*The Necessity of preserving the PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT, with a pathetic EXHORTATION to that Purpose.*

S I R,

IN the present dangerous Crisis, when we are disturbed by rebellious Insurrections at home, and threatened with powerful Invasions from abroad, it is impossible to tell how soon every *Englishman* may be call'd on to take his Share of Danger, in Defence of the best Constitution, and the purest Religion under Heaven. That the Valour of our Countrymen would not fail us on so important an Occasion, neither the Records of History, nor late Experience, nor chiefly that gallant Spirit, which seems to be now diffusing itself thro' all Ranks of People, will suffer me to doubt.

To cherish these Sparks of holy Zeal,

and banish even the least Degree of Coldness or Unconcernedness in the national Cause, is the Duty of every one that loves his Country; I may say, who loves himself. I cannot recommend a more effectual Method for this Purpose, than for each of us to make the many invaluable

A Blessings we enjoy under the present happy Establishment, and can enjoy under no other, the Subject of our most serious Thoughts and Reflexions; and to explain them in their full Extent, with all possible Force and Clearness, to those who, by Reason of that Ignorance which is the necessary Consequence of their low Station in Life, tho' they are continually refresh'd with these Streams of Pleasantry, yet are not so sensible from what Fountain they flow.

Let us consider what a peculiar Brand of Infamy, with the Curses of all Posterity, must for ever attend this Generation, if we suffer that Liberty, which has flourish'd in *Britain* later and longer than in any other Country of the World, to be extorted from us thro' Want of Spirit or Activity. Then let us alter the View, and think for what we must exchange all the glorious Privileges of *Englishmen*! The coldest Imagination will be able, without my Assistance, to paint in lively Colours the Terrors and Miseries of civil and religious Tyranny, and to draw for itself a Scene sufficiently moving and pathetick. — O *Patria! O Divum domus Ilum!* —

Such Reflections as these, if frequently dwelt on with the Attention they deserve, will naturally kindle in every true *English* Soul that honest Indignation, those warm and noble Sentiments, which would have fired the Breast of an old *Roman* on a like Occasion: They will confirm the Resolutions of the Brave, and excite and animate even those of a less hardy Frame, to confront Dangers and Death itself with Intrepidity in so glorious a Cause.

I fancy I shall hardly be esteem'd an Enthusiast, when I say, that *Death*, in the necessary Defence of the Laws, the Liberties, and the Religion of our Country, will probably be highly meritorious in the Sight of God, and, like that *Charity*, which the Apostle so strongly insists on, will *cover a Multitude of Sins*. The Voice of natural Reason teaches this so clearly, that it was always one of the grand Points, which all the ancient Legislators, Philosophers, and Poets, endeavour'd to inculcate. And wherever Virtue, and consequently Valour, flourish'd in the World, this great Truth was received with Reverence, and had a suitable Influence on the Actions of Mankind.

Ima-

Imagine what virtuous Transports the Man must feel, who, when he looks around, and beholds a whole Nation happy in the quiet Enjoyment of their Liberty and Religion, blest with Plenty, Civility, Industry, and all Kinds of useful Arts, can justly applaud himself, that his Valour contributed to secure to Millions those Blessings. Such a Reflection must surely afford Raptures of truly manly Joy, the most refined and exquisite Sensations of Pleasure which the human Mind is capable of on this Side Heaven. Suppose the worst of Evils happens, and all is irrecoverably lost: He may possibly wish to have been buried in the Ruins, rather than have surviv'd the Frame; yet still the Consciousness of having exerted his best Endeavours, and hazarded his Life in the Defence of his lost Country, must certainly be no small Consolation to a generous Mind in so melancholy a Situation. He may then join with *Aeneas* in that noble and pathetick Exclamation,

*Illi cineres, & flamma extrema meorum,  
Tector, in occasu vestro, non tela, nec ulla  
Vitarisse vices Danaum; & si fata fuissent  
Ut caderem, meruisse manu.*

That Britain ever will behold the evil Day, even tho' France should put in Execution her black Designs against us, I think it a Degree of unpardonable Pusillanimity to suppose in the remotest Thought. A mighty Nation, united Heart and Hand in the sacred Cause of Freedom, animated both by the Blessings they enjoy, and the Miseries they dread, must certainly be invincible. This Temple of Liberty, that has stood firm so many Ages, the Wonder and Envy of the whole World, if the Priests of the Goddess are but true to her and themselves, can never be shaken by the barbarous and sacrilegious Hands of invading Slaves.

Some such Sentiments and Resolutions as these, it may be useful for every Englishman to keep alive in his Mind at this critical Conjunction; since, if the dreadful Invasion should take Place, every Member of the Community will find it his Interest, as well as Duty, to exert his utmost in Defence of the Whole.

As to the Gentlemen in the Army, whose Service we shall more particularly depend on in Time of Necessity, their Courage has been so highly approved in our Flanders Campaigns, that any Exhortations to them are quite needless. Fontenoy beheld the English Troops fighting as bravely, tho' not so fortunately, as the more glorious Fields of *Cressy* or *Agincourt*. — Brave Soldiers! you were lavish of your

Blood in the Preservation of the publick Liberties of Europe: You gallantly exposed your Lives to maintain to others their Rights and Privileges inviolate: Remember, you will now draw your Swords in Defence of all that can be dear and valuable to yourselves, or your Countrymen. Remember too, that the Loss of one Battle may be irreparable.

May the gracious God, in whose Hands are those Events of War, on which the Fates of Kingdoms depend, look with an Eye of Pity on this distressed Nation, and prosper that Valour which can never be more worthily employ'd!

A. Z.

B  
*Old England, Oct. 12. N<sup>o</sup> 130.*

*The brave Spirit appearing in the Nation  
for defending the establish'd Government,  
against the present unnatural Rebellion.*

THERE is the same Difference betwixt Opposition and Rebellion, as there is betwixt wholesome Medicine and deadly Poison. The Pen which has been often drawn against the Corruption, the Mismanagement, and Influence of Office, is now resumed against the Madness, the Impiety, and Danger of Civil Rage; consistent in both Characters; both Duties willingly performed; their Occasions sincerely lamented.

D The Romans never appeared so truly Roman by acquiring Victory, as they did by resisting Defeat. Two eminent Instances of that Kind are met with in their History: Their Disgrace of the *Furæ Caudina* was wip'd away by the almost utter Extinction of their Enemies; and tho' they lost the Battle of *Cannæ* by the Mismanagement of their General, yet did they scorn to shew any Resentment, but against the Foes who had given them the Defeat.

E Virgil has finely drawn this Characteristick of his Countrymen in the Person of *Dares*: That brave old Boxer was not himself, till a Fall had roused within him all his conscious Worth and native Vigor; it was then his Antagonist felt the Weight of his Blows, and, as we may say, fell a Victim to the Advantage himself had gained.

F There is in a brave People, such as the Romans once were, and such as, I hope, the English now are, a Solidity, by which, instead of breaking, they rebound by a Fall. The Spirit, which our Countrymen have shewn since a recent Disgrace, does them more Honour than ever they could have acquired by a partial Success against a naked, needy, desperate Crew. We are told of certain little noxious Animals, whom it is not at all difficult to destroy, once you catch



catch hold of them; but 'tis ten to one that they don't bite you, while you are endeavouring to seize them: Our *Highland Enemies* are somewhat of this Kind; they have had their Snap, and, it must be own'd, we have been confoundedly bit; but, it is now more than probable, their Success will be fatal to themselves alone. A To the immortal Honour of *Englishmen*, all Animosities are now buried in a generous Resolution of preserving, in his Majesty's Person and Family, whatever can be dear to Protestants, to *Britons*, and to Men: The noble Infection of Publick Spirit now flies from Breast to Breast, and he is not an *Englishman* who feels not its Influence. B Where, O Faction, is now thy Sting! and where, O Party, is now thy Rage! The one is plucked out, the other is subdued: May the first never recover its Venom, nor the latter resume its Force.

He would be the worst of Men, who should, by reviving Party Distinctions at this Time, endeavour to break the glorious Harmony which now subsists in an united People: C *Wholesome Distress* has, in a few Days, nay Hours, effected what a Train of wanton Success never could have done. Let the scandalous Tale-bearer now point out, if he can, one Gentleman in the Opposition to ought, but the Disturbers of domestick Quiet; let him now whisper the bad Effects of Party-Writings; let him represent Dissatisfaction with Measures as Disaffection D in Principles; but let him produce an Instance, where the Poison has spread, but in those Parts where no Writing ever reached, which are as much Strangers to Reading as they are to Loyalty; and rebellious, chiefly because ignorant.

The Dispute now is not, who shall set the Sail, or handle the Rudder, but whether Rudder, Sails, Ship, and all, shall sink or swim: It is not about the Modes of Government, but about the Existence of the Constitution. Our Establishment may be compared to a graceful, well-compactd Arch, in which the Succession is the Cope-Stoue; as its Foundation is good, and Structure solid, it admits of additional Ornaments, perhaps some additional Strength; F but move this Stone, down the mighty Fabrick tumbles, and the whole lies an undistinguished Heap of Ruin: A fit Haunt for Superstition! a becoming Throne for despotick Power!

It may not be amiss, at this Time, to put *Englishmen* in Mind of the Condition to which they may be expos'd, should this Invader gain his Ends, and that too independent of the alarming Consideration of Religion, if absurd Impiety deserves that Name. G The Establishment of the Protestant Suc-

cession is so strong, so inseparably connected with our Laws and Liberties as a People, that all must stand, or all must fall together. To think of its admitting the least Alteration, is supposing our present Constitution to be *Felo de se*. By it, the Family of *Stuart* has no more Title to the Crown than the Family of *Bourbon*; and by an *Englishman* who understands *English* Principles, the one is to be considered an Alien as much as the other: If, therefore, no Title can be established by Law, all that can be pleaded must be by Arms, that is, by Conquest. But consider, my Countrymen, what a dark, what a dismal Scene this affords! a Scene that never was yet cleared, but by the Rattling of Chains, or diversify'd by ought but alternate Triumphs of Pride and Cruelty, Insolence and Tyranny. With such a Title, your Invader has a Pretext, nay, let me say, a Right, to treat you as Slaves. It is a Title, which, like a devouring Element, suffers none other to exist, and can be repelled only by that thro' which it is established, by Arms. C With such a Title the Exercise of Clemency is no other than the Suspension of Injury, and the Subjected, in their happiest Situation, are Slaves in more splendid Chains.

It is in vain to plead, that a foreign Force is not employ'd. Your Invader has taken from himself that Plea. He has openly avow'd his Intention to dissolve the Act by which the one Part of the Kingdom is united to the other: By this Dissolution, we are to consider those who fight under him as Foreigners, since he has broken, as far as in him lies, the Bond that unites them to *Englishmen*. It does not, perhaps, occur to every Reader, that this Dissolution is big with yet greater Calamities to Old England: For, upon the Act of Union, if I mistake not, rests the chief constitutional Provision for the Succession in his Majesty's Family to the Crown of Scotland. Such a Dissolution, therefore, would entail on the present and future Ages, all the Miseries which former Times have experienced from that *Weasel Fox*, to use *Shakespear's* Expression on a like Occasion. F

From this Consideration chiefly arises the Wisdom and Necessity of depriving our Invaders, as much as possible, of all Pretexts of christning their Rebellion with the Name of a National War. Whatever Prejudices some late Transactions may have given the Publick with Regard to our Northern Brethren, yet, I will answer for them, that nothing can debauch nine Parts in ten of them from their Allegiance, but a barbarous confounding the Innocent with the

the Guilty: A Circumstance which we never can suppose under his Majesty, whose Reign, till the present Commotion happened, has been unstained by Civil Blood.

If ever any People merited generous Compassion, that People does, who, on one Hand, has the Sword of Violence pointed to their Throats, their Properties, their Persons and Families exposed to the Mercy of lawless Force; and on the other Hand, the Laws of their Country, with the Allegiance due to their Sovereign, calling out for vigorous, tho' vain Resistance. Such a Situation would, within the most loyal County, *England* has to boast of, balance Inclination by Terror: The Laws of Nature, and Practice of Nations, have ever, in such Cases, admitted a temporary Acquiescence under superior Force; and I will venture boldly to assure the Publick, that nothing can, at this Time, be more dangerous to that very Cause, for which *Englishmen* would wish to live, and for which every Freeman would die, than the imputing the Fault of a few, to the Demerits of the whole, or partial Rebellion, to national Disloyalty.

*The DRAPIER'S LETTER to the good People of IRELAND.*

*My dear Countrymen,*

IT is now some considerable Time, since I troubled you with my Advice; and, as I am growing old and infirm, I was in good Hopes to have been quietly laid in my Grave, before any Occasion offer'd of addressing you again: But my Affection for you, which does not decay, though my poor Body does, obligeth me once more to put you in Mind of your true Interest, that you may not unwarily run yourselves into Danger and Distress for Want of understanding, or seriously considering it.

I have many Reasons to believe, that there are not few among you, who secretly rejoice at the Rebellion which is now raised in *Scotland*; and perhaps conceive Hopes of some Alteration for the better, in their Circumstances and Condition, if it should succeed. It is those mistaken People whom I design to talk to in this Letter, and I desire no more of them than to give me a fair Hearing; examining coolly with themselves, whether what I shall say be true.

It is no Objection to my speaking to them, that they are generally Papists. I do not know how other People are disposed, but, for my Part, I hate no Man for his Religion; I look upon a Papist as my Countryman and Neighbour, tho' I happen myself to be a Protestant. And if

I know what Advice is good for him, I can see no Reason why I should not give it him, or why he should not take it.

A Papist has Sense, I suppose, like other Men, to see his Interest and Advantage; and the same natural Desire to embrace it, where he finds it; and if I can show him where it lies, he won't, I believe, kick it from him, barely to spite me as a Protestant.

I have nothing to say to the *Papist* Gentry of this Kingdom. They would hardly take such a plain Man's Advice; and besides, they have so many Ways of coming off safe themselves, tho' the poor People were undone, that I need not be concerned for them.

My Care is for the common People, the Labourers, Farmers, Artificers, and Tradesmen of this Nation, who are in Danger of being deluded by their Betters, and made Tools of to serve their Purposes, without any Advantage to themselves. It is possible, that among the Lords and 'Squires, one perhaps of a hundred would get something by a Change: Places and Employments will be promised them, no doubt; and a few of those Promises, perhaps, the *French* and *Scotch* Friends of the Pretender might give him Leave to keep; But what are the poorer Sort the better all this While? Will the Labourer get one Farthing a Day more? Will the Farmer's Rent be lowered? Will the Artificer be more employ'd or better paid? Will the Tradesman get more Customers, or have fewer Scores upon his Books?

I have been bred in a careful Way of Life, and never ventured upon any Project, without consulting my Pillow first, how much I should be a Gainer in the Upshot. I wish my good Countrymen would do so too, and before they grow fond of Change, ask themselves this sober Question, Whether it would better their Condition, if it were really brought about? If it would not, to what Purpose do we wish it? If the poor Labourer, when all is over, is to be a Labourer still, and earn his Groat a Day as hardly as he did before, I cannot find why he should think it worth his While to venture a Leg or an Arm, and the Gallows too into the Bargain, to be just where he set out. If he must dig and delve when the Pretender is settled on the Throne, he had as good stick to it now, for any Difference I can see.

I believe, my Countrymen are not so mad as to imagine, that the Pretender can, or will give every one of them Estates; and I am sure, if he does not, they can be only where they were. If a Farmer must pay his Rent, I see no Reason that he should be



be much concerned whether he pays it to one Man, or to another. His Popish Landlord will, I suppose, demand it as soon and as strictly as a Protestant; and if he does not pay it, pound his Cattle, or distrain his Goods, as readily, at least.

I have not observed, that Tenants to Popish Landlords wear tighter Clothes, ride better Cattle, or spend more Money at Markets and Fairs than the Tenants on Protestant Estates; therefore I cannot believe they are better used; on the contrary, I know, from long Experience, that there is more Money taken in my Shop from the latter than the former; and therefore I suppose, that, generally speaking, they are in better Circumstances. I could wish all of them had better Bargains; but since they will not be mended by the best Success that their own Hearts could wish to the Pretender, they may as well be quiet, and make the best of such as they have already.

There is not a more foolish Trade than fighting for nothing, and I hope my good Countrymen will be too wise to be persuaded into it. Fine Speeches and fair Promises will not be wanting to delude them; but let them remember the Warning I now give them, that when all is over, the very best that can befall them, is, to have their Labour for their Pains.

I doubt not but you are told, that you will all be made; and I do not expect that you should take my Word to the contrary. I desire only, that you would trust the Understanding God has given you, and not be fool'd out of your Senses. Will the Manufacturer be made by an entire Stop to Business? Or the Tradesman by being obliged to shut up Shop? And yet you all must know, that in a Civil War no Work can be carried on, nor any Trade go forwards. I hope you are not yet so stupid as to think, that People will build Houses, buy rich Furniture, or make up fine Clothes, when we are all together by the Ears, and no body can tell to whose Share they will fall at last. And if there be no Buyers, you can have no Employers. Merchants will not stock themselves with Goods when there is no Demand for them, to have their Shops rifled, and their Store-Houses broken open and plundered by one Side or the other.

Indeed, my good Friends and Countrymen, let designing People say what they please, you will all be ruin'd in the Struggle, let it end which Way it will; and it well deserves your Thoughts, whether it is worth your while to beggar yourselves and Families, that the Man's Name upon the Throne may be *James* instead of *George*. You will

probably see neither of them while you live, nor be one Penny the richer for the one, or for the other; and if you take my Advice, you will accordingly not trouble your Heads about them.

You may think it a fine Thing when you get drunk over your Ale, to throw up your Caps and cry, Long live King *James*; but it would be a wiser Thing to think how you will live yourselves, after you are beggared in his Cause. Will he make good your Losses? Pay one Man for the plundering of his Warehouse, and another for the rifling of his Shop? Will he give you Money, think ye, to release your own and your Wives Clothes, which you must pawn for Bread, because no Work is stirring? Will he buy new Looms and Tackles for you, because yours have been burn'd and destroy'd? If you fancy so, you are strangely imposed upon indeed. He will have other Things to do with his Money; or if he had any to spare, there will be hungry *Frenchmen* enough about him to snap it up, before it comes to you.

I will not say any Thing to you about the Dangers you must run in the Course of a Civil War, though they are very dreadful, and more horrid than you can possibly imagine, because I cannot think that there is any Need of it. I have shown you very plainly, that if you should be deluded to take Arms, you fight for less than nothing, for the undoing of yourselves and Families; and if this Argument will not prevail upon you to be quiet, I can only pray for you, that God will be pleased to restore you to the right Use of your Understandings. I am,

Your old and faithful Friend,  
The DRAPIER.

The humble ADDRESS of the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WITH Hearts full of all the Sentiments which the warmest Gratitude and most affectionate Duty can inspire, we the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy of your Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation assembled, unanimously beg Leave to embrace this earliest Opportunity of approaching your Royal Throne with our most ardent Wishes, that the same good Providence which hath hitherto preserv'd your invaluable Life, and brought back your Majesty in Safety to your People, loyally anxious for your Presence, may still continue your effectual Safeguard, and protect your sacred Head from every Danger.

Whilst with one general Voice your free

and

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and happy Subjects loudly proclaim your Majesty's never-ceasing paternal Care for their Welfare in every possible Instance, and remote Nations gratefully acknowledge your powerful and beneficial Influence, Posterity will scarce believe, that a Popish and long abjur'd Pretender, in Confederacy with the avow'd and inveterate Enemies of this Church and Nation, should presume to disturb the Tranquillity of your Government: But from the great and almost unparallel'd Unanimity and Zeal, which have every where appear'd for the Suppression of this unnatural and flagitious Rebellion, and for the Defence of your sacred Person, your Crown and Dignity, and our own Religious and Civil Rights, this Benefit, we assuredly hope, thro' the gracious and wise Disposal of Providence, will accrue, that not only the present Hopes and Designs of our Enemies should be frustrated, but all their future Attempts for ever discourag'd and prevented.

And as it is the daily and fervent Prayer of your loyal Clergy, that such may be the happy Consequences of our present Troubles, and that in full Peace and Prosperity, your Majesty may very long reign over

an obedient and grateful People; so we do in the most solemn Manner assure your Majesty, that it shall be our faithful and constant Endeavour to impress on the Minds of the People under our Care, such steady Principles of Loyalty and Duty, as shall oblige them, on all Emergencies, to concur to their utmost Power in supporting your Majesty's most just and undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and, which is inseparable from it, our excellent Constitution in Church and State.

To which his MAJESTY return'd this most gracious ANSWER.

B My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,

I Thank you very heartily for this affectionate Address. The early Care you have taken to warn my People of the imminent Dangers which threaten this Church and Nation, from the present unnatural Rebellion, is very agreeable to me; and I depend upon the Continuance of your zealous Endeavours for that Purpose. You may be assured of my constant Resolution to maintain and support the Church of England, as by Law establish'd.

## Poetical ESSAYS in OCTOBER, 1745.

On the late ASSOCIATION in Yorkshire.

### A RHAPSODY.

LET venal annals boast a *Cæsar's* reign,  
When *Rome's* great genius wore th'  
imperial chain: [istle,  
Freedom, gay goddess, guards our happier  
Peace in her eye, and plenty in her smile.  
On ev'ry son th' inspirer beams confest,  
And kindles all the patriot in his breast;  
Speeds the same social warmth from soul to  
soul,  
And swallows selfish nature in an *volute*.

Struck with the view, *rebellion* drops her  
chain,  
And hell-born faction pants in every vein;  
*Pale bigotry*, with all her tribe, dismay'd,  
Lurks in her cell, or skulks along the shade.

Ye bely zealots! arm'd with ev'ry fire,  
That *conclaves* threaten, and that *fiends* in-  
spire;

Whose pious frauds like *Ætna's* vapours fly,  
Taint the pure breeze, and poison half the  
sky: [cred show

Haste, *blood-bounds*! haste, prepare the fa-  
In all the pompous pageantry of woe.

With agonizing racks the *victim* tear,  
Stretch, stretch, each quiv'ring muscle to  
an hair;

Drain life by drops, each quicker sense ex-  
plore,

And kindly fix a pang at every pore.  
But lo! he triumphs to his inmost soul,  
Hugs the keen dart, and smiles upon the  
bowl;

Increasing tortures but his virtue raise,  
Fan ev'ry spark, and give it strength to  
blaze.

Immortal shades of martyr'd patriots! see  
This glorious triumph of fair liberty;  
See! ev'ry son with ev'ry virtue fir'd,  
That *Athens* boasted, and that *Rome* ad-  
mir'd;

Studios of *Britain's* safety, not his own,  
*Briareus*-like stands planted round the  
throne,

And nobly conscious of paternal fire,  
Avows the flame, and beams upon his fire.

Great friends of freedom! honour'd,  
lov'd, carest,

Mark'd by each eye, and grasp'd to ev'ry  
breast,

Shine ye in life's meridian blaze display'd,  
Or calmly open in her milder shade:

Mine be the task, to swell from day to day  
Th' applauding pean, and the loud huzza!  
To bid your sons, with filial fondness warm,  
Eye ev'ry grace, and copy ev'ry charm;

Ex-



Explore your purpose, catch your godlike  
rage,

And rise the *Herrings* of a future age.

Pursue, illustrious *York!* with soul serene,  
The glorious work, and rise upon the scene.  
So when fell ruin shakes th' unfaithful bust,  
And all thy trophies moulder into dust;  
When wealth and pow'r their uselefs blaze  
reign,

Stars cease to charm, and coronets to shine;  
Thy virtues, darting through the transient  
gloom,

Shall rise with stronger lustre from the tomb;  
On fame's proud pinion, down the stream  
of time,

Expanded fly, and live in ev'ry clime,  
Till earth's last offspring see thy glories  
smile,

And fondly wild, mistake thee for *Argyle* \*.  
*Tunbridge, Oct. 3, 1745.*

O D E.

**B**RITONS, your wonted joys awhile  
suspend:

Let the neglected arts complain,  
And smooth-tongu'd science plead in vain;  
To arms, awhile to arms, alone attend.

'Tis impious now to melt to *Handel's* lyre,  
Or suffer *Quin* extort applause;

Impious in ought but freedom's cause  
To spend the bounteous Muses hallow'd fire.

Now that rebellion, boy-seduc'd, dares rear  
On *Scotia's* hills her frantick head,

Threat'ning o'er happier climes to spread,  
And taint with *Highland* lepers southern air.

Rebellion! monster-hatch'd, midst matrons  
sighs,

And fed with sacred kindred blood;  
Detested by the wise and good;

Now more detested for its fell allies.  
Tyranny, ever watching when to bind

On free-born necks its iron yoke;  
*Priestcraft*, with heav'n-directed look,

Contriving stronger fetters for the mind.  
To chase these spectres, *Britons*, reunite;

To *GEORGE's* great protection fly,  
(Mercy with justice must comply)

And under his all-dreaded banner fight.  
As active sportsmen, with sonorous mirth,

Drive o'er the wide extended plain  
The subtle fox, who, swift in vain,

Re-plunges trembling in domestick earth:  
So shall the loyal squadrons, from afar,

Fright back to native ambuscade  
(With uselefs targe and cumb'rous blade)

The rebel rout, the *barlequins* of war.  
If any braver part the shock awaits

Of troops by warlike *GEORGE* array'd,  
Their putrid limbs our fields shall feed,

And their sun-vernish'd heads adorn our  
gates.

\* *The late Duke.* † Alluding to the Name of the Place where he landed.

On the PRETENDER'S SON'S landing in  
Scotland.

**L**IKE *Phaeton*, with pride elate,  
Unskill'd you soar too high;  
Like his, unpity'd too your fate,  
Hur'ld headlong from the *Skie* †.

Upon the late ASSOCIATIONS.

**S**ECURE in native strength we slept a-  
while,

Nor fear'd the rash disturbers of our isle;  
Till from impunity presumption grew,

And arm'd in hostile ranks the rebel crew:  
But, rous'd at length, the genius of the  
land

Arises glorious with a mighty hand.  
The lordly lion thus in peace remains,

While the grim wolf prowls o'er the distant  
plains:

But if the savage sheep-biter shall dare,  
With clotted fangs, provoke him to the war,

The monarch springs, in majesty confest,  
To crush the bold invader of his rest.

A SONG upon the TIMES.

**Y**E true *British* subjects, whose loyalty  
dares [snares,

To face the Pretender, and all the Pope's  
Exert all your might in sound liberty's cause,

And stand by the nation, and stand by the  
laws. *Derry down, &c.*

Shall popery and Rome her tenets dispense,  
Devoid of all reason, devoid of all sense?

Shall the minion of France, and the dupe of  
old Rome, [home?

Dispose of our rights, both abroad and at  
home?

Shall the sons of Old England commence  
petty slaves,

Be govern'd by rebels and Jacobite knaves?  
Shall friars and monks recover their land,

And the host pass in triumph thro' city and  
strand?

If priest-ridden tools would your senses de-  
ceive,

Be cautious to hearken, be slow to believe;  
They'll tell you fine stories, to tickle your  
ears, [fears.

And gild their designs, to dispel all your  
fears.

Possess of your rights, they will lead you a  
dance, [France;

And England must then be a province to  
French laws and French customs, and despotick  
power,

Like vultures will prey, and like vultures de-  
vour. *Capa*

Z z z z

6.

*Cape Breton* we've conquer'd, *Cape Breton*  
 we'll keep,  
 Nor suffer our *foes* to cajole us asleep;  
 And *Jenny's* adherents we'll bring to the  
*black,*  
 The Nation's united as firm as a rock.

## An EPITAPH on Mr. POPE.

Attempted by a young GENTLEMAN.

NOW thou art gone, O ever wondrous  
 bard!  
 Who shall foul vice's rapid course retard?  
 Who shall in virtue's sacred cause arise?  
 Who last the villain, who the law defies?  
 Or brand the Atheist, who his god denies?  
 These did thy volumes, fraught with vast  
 delight,  
 And virtue shin'd by thee supremely bright;  
 But now she droops, flown is her pleasing  
 hope, [Pope.  
 Virtue now mourns, that e'er she lost—her  
 He is not lost!—his works will never  
 die, [vie;  
 In them he'll live, in fame with *Homer*  
 In them he'll charm, and still instruct man-  
 kind, [mind.  
 While wit delights, or truth improves the

OVID'S DISTICH translated. (See p. 462.)

A *Cæsar* fire, and spouse, were given to  
 thee,  
 And thou a mother shalt to *Cæsar* be.

## A S O N G.

LET Dolly no more my fond bosom pos-  
 sess,  
 Nor I in her charms e'er imagine my bliss;  
 No more let my eyes on her beauty e'er  
 stray,  
 But banish all thoughts of her graces away;  
 Since she is so cruel to forbid my repose,  
 To damp all my joys, and to heighten my  
 woes:  
 But in vain do I strive her charms to forget,  
 Her chearful good humour, and sweet flow-  
 ing wit.  
 She has breath'd in my soul the soft plea-  
 sures of love, [move:  
 And kindled a flame that no time can re-  
 Since then, my dear charmer, I must still  
 to thee fly, [rely,  
 And on thy sweet smiles for each blessing  
 No more let me waste the long, lingering  
 day, [ful ray;  
 Like him that's depriv'd of the sun's chear-  
 But say I am blest, I am crown'd with thy  
 love, [above.  
 Then my joys will resemble the pleasures

STREPHON.

\* The Daffadil is the Narcissus, See Ovid's Met,

The DAFFADIL: A PASTORAL from  
 MICHAEL DRAYTON, alter'd, and pre-  
 sented to a beautiful young LADY, who has  
 a Habit of poking down her Head a little.

SHEPHERD.

WHY, *Gorbo*, as thou cam'st this way,  
 By yonder little hill,  
 Or thro' the vale as thou didst stray,  
 Didst see my *Daffadil*?  
 She's in a frock of *Lincoln* green,  
 In green, the maid's delight;  
 No bloom in *May* so fresh is seen,  
 No lily e'er so white.  
 Than roses richer to behold,  
 That dress up lovers bow'rs;  
 The pansy, and the marigold,  
 Are *Phæbus*' paramours.

GORBO.

Thou well describ'st the *Daffadil*;  
 It is not full an hour,  
 Since at the spring, by yonder hill,  
 I saw that dainty flower \*.

SHEPHERD.

My flower, *Gorbo*, didst thou meet?  
 And tidings dost thou bring?  
 Mine's fairer, *Gorbo*, and more sweet,  
 Than that by yonder spring.

GORBO.

I saw a shepherd that does keep  
 Where ouzes out the rill,  
 A-making, as he fed his sheep,  
 A wreath all *Daffadil*.  
 And down the glade as I did pass,  
 Descending from the hill,  
 I met a dainty smiling lass,  
 They call her *Daffadil*.  
 The shepherds all were passing by,  
 Just then, along the hill;  
 And all, I wist, did stop and cry,  
 There goes sweet *Daffadil*.

SHEPHERD.

Ay, *Gorbo*, now with mirth and joy  
 My heart thou dost fulfil;  
 And all the shepherds they did cry,  
 There goes sweet *Daffadil*?

From the Low Cotswold  
 in Gloucestershire.

MOPSUS.

To Miss S—, a very beautiful young LADY  
 in Cambridgeshire.

A N hundred tongues poets oft claim to  
 sing  
 The many triumphs of some victor king;  
 To sing the conquests of thy charms, dear  
*Sue*, [saw.  
 Ten thousand, twice ten thousand, are too  
 Cambridge, Sept. 26,  
 1745.

The



*The following succinct Account of EDINBURGH CASTLE, will not be improper at this Time \*.*

THE City of *Edinburgh* consists of one large and pretty broad Street, which runs in a Descent all the Way from the Castle to the *Nether Bow*, which is the City Gate, and from thence, down to the Abbey of *Holy-Rood-House*, which was the Palace of the Kings of *Scotland*, in Times of settled Peace and Tranquillity; for when their Dominions were vexed (as they too often were) with civil Diffensions, they were wont to keep their Court in this Castle.

It stands on the Summit of that Hill, on the Slope of which lies the City of *Edinburgh*, and presents a delightful and most extensive Prospect from the Island of *Bass*, at the Mouth of the *Firth*, up to the City of *Stirling*, overlooking all the Coasts on both Sides. It hangs over and commands the Town, from whence it is distant about a Musket-shot. The only Way by which it is accessible is from the High-street, and there not for many abreast; and this Access, besides being very steep, is covered by a noble Half-Moon of solid Stone, well supply'd with Cannon, beyond which there is a deep Ditch and a Draw-Bridge. The Works take in the whole Summit of the Rock, and consequently are irregular according to the Limits or Verge of the Plane. They enclose a very large Space of Ground, which, as they can be attacked but one Way, does not contribute to make them the less defensible.

The Scots will have the Name of *Maiden Castle* be given it, because it was never taken in all their Wars: But some Historians say, it was thus called from the Time of the *Pictish* Kings, who kept their Daughters confined in it.

There have been two considerable Sieges of this Place, the one a little before, the other in many People's Time now living; and notwithstanding its great Strength, it was taken both Times; the first was by *Cromwell*, who besieg'd it in the Month of *October* 1650, and spent some Time in endeavouring to undermine it, but at last he was oblig'd to have Recourse to his Batteries, and by a brisk Bombardment, which did a great Deal of Mischief, he forc'd the Governor to capitulate, which he did, upon very good Terms, securing all the rich Effects which had been laid up there by Persons of all Ranks, who had free Leave to fetch them away; and *Cromwell*, im-

mediately after the Place surrender'd, publish'd a Proclamation, commanding that the Terms he had granted should be religiously observ'd by his Officers and Soldiers on Pain of Death. He found in it fifty-two Pieces of Cannon, most of them Brass, 10,000 Small Arms, and a vast Quantity of Ammunition and Provision. The chief Reason that the Place yielded so soon, was the Want of Water, for though there is a Spring in the Castle, by which they are well enough supplied, yet it has always been found that upon a constant firing of their Cannon, the Spring is in a Manner dry'd up by the Concussion of the Rock.

The second Siege was in 1688, when the Duke of *Gordon*, held it out for *K. James II.* notwithstanding all the Propositions that were made him by the Convention, in order to seduce him to surrender. This was much wonder'd at in those Days, because the Duke was not of a very martial Disposition, nor thought to be extremely well qualified for such a Command. But the famous Viscount of *Dundee*, prevail'd upon him by the Hopes of Succour to be brought him from the *Highlands*, to act as he did, and it was some Time before *King William's* Forces were in a Condition to besiege it; which at last however they did. His Grace had but a small Garrison, and that too very indifferently provided, yet he made a very good and long Defence, till the Bombs had reduced the Buildings within the Castle Walls to a Heap of Rubbish, and then surrender'd it upon honourable Conditions, on the 13th of *June*, 1689.

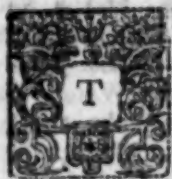
In the last Rebellion in the Year 1715, there was an Attempt made to scale it, by the Assistance of some Persons within; but being timely discovered, and the Scaling-Ladders proving too short, it was prevented; some who were concerned in it, paying for their Temerity with their Lives, being beat to Pieces in their Fall over the Rocks, and a Serjeant of the Garrison who had been concerned in the Design, was hanged upon the Castle Wall.

The Letter from *Coventry*, besides other Objections, being of too private a Nature for the Magazine, we desire the Gentleman to excuse our not inserting it; and shall return it safe, if called for.

The Journal of *Sir John Cope's Expedition* shall be in our next; to which we are also obliged to defer the Letter from the *Hague*, signed *Batavus*, in Answer to a Paper in a Weekly Journal, it coming too late for this Month.

\* See some extempore Verses on it, in our Mag. for 1744, p. 461.

# T H E Monthly Chronologer.



THE Court Martial on board the *London* at *Chatbam*, for trying the Admirals and other Officers concern'd in the late Engagement near *Toulon*, (See p. 465.) is compos'd of the following Persons: Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, President; Admiral *Main*, and Commodore *Smith*; and the Captains *Parry*, *Windbam*, *Chambers*, *Rentone*, *Allen*, *Franclyn*, Sir *William Hewitt*, *Coleby*, *Laxton*, *Hamer*, Sir *Charles Malloy*, *Geary*, *Callis*, *Rodney*, *Erisfine*, *Pittman*, *Elliot*, *Spragg*, *Sewanton*, *Stewart*, and *Orme*. After the Trial of the Lieutenants, which we gave an Account of in our last, p. 465, Capt. *Burrisb*, of the *Dorsetshire*, was brought to his Trial on Sept. 25, and the Charge against him read, consisting of 5 Articles. 1. For not engaging within Point-Blank; withdrawing from the Battle, and out of his proper Station in the Line. 2. For not bearing down and engaging in his Station, notwithstanding Admiral *Matthews* sent him two several Orders to bear down, during the Engagement, to engage the Enemy: In return to which Orders, the said *Burrisb* pretended, he had no Powder fill'd, altho' an Engagement had been expected for several Days preceding. 3. For firing when he was sure of not reaching the Enemy, upon a Point-Blank, contrary to his Instructions and his Duty. 4. For not assisting and relieving the *Marlborough*, (tho' the next Ship to her, and capable of giving her Assistance) agreeable to his Instructions, and two several Orders sent to him by Lieut. *Bentley* from Admiral *Matthews*. 5. For not covering and conducting the Fire-Ship, whereby she blew up, without doing Execution, notwithstanding the deceas'd Captain of the Fireship did hail him, and request Assistance from him.

*Whitehall*, Sept. 28. By Letters from *Berwick* of the 23d and 24th we are inform'd, that about 500 of the Dragoons under Sir *John Cope* were then there; that some of the Foot had likewise got to that Place, and others were gone for *Carlisle*, and that *La Roque's* Regiment of Dutch Troops landed there on the 23d in the Morning. That the Rebels, after the late Action, lay for some Time at *Duddingston* and *Musselburgh*, near *Edinburgh*, and then return'd to that City; since which there were no certain Accounts of their Motions.

The following is a more exact Account of the Officers kill'd and wounded in the late Battle of *Presfon-Pans*, *Seaton*, *Tranent*, or *Glaidsmuir*, as 'tis variously called, viz. Col. *Gardner*, and the Capts. *Stuart*, *Helwell*, *Bremer* and *Rogers*, killed: Lieut. Col. *Wright*, Lieut. Col. *Whitney*, and Major *Bowles*, wounded: Ensign *Bell*, much wounded: Capt. *Poyntz*, and Ensign *Haldane*, dangerously wounded: Lieut. Col. *Whiteford*, and Capt. *Leslie*, slightly wounded. Besides which, several Officers were taken Prisoners.

We were inform'd from *York*, that his Grace the Lord Archbishop had put on a Lay Military Habit, in order to spirit forward the Execution of what his Grace had so bravely and pathetically recommended in his Speech upon the Association there. (Which see p. 488.) That the Gentlemen of the County had already subscrib'd 90,000*l.* for Arming, Cloathing and Paying 4000 Men in Defence of his Majesty's Person and Government, and their Religion, Liberties and Properties, and had resolv'd to augment that Sum, if there should be Occasion. That several Gentlemen of considerable Fortunes have resolv'd to form themselves, and their Servants, into a Regiment of Light Horse for the King's Service. Such as compose it are to be mounted on stout Fox-Hunters; and are to serve at their own Expence, under the Command of Major-General *Oglethorpe*, (now in the *North*, to command a Body of Troops against the Rebels.) They were muster'd upon a Place call'd *Knares-Mire*, and made a very fine Appearance. The Gentlemen, who compos'd the first Rank, were all dress'd in Blue, trimm'd with Scarlet, and Gold Buttons, Gold Lac'd Hats, light Boots and Saddles, &c. their Arms were short Bullet Guns slung, Pistols of a moderate Size, and strong plain Swords. The second and third Ranks, which were made up of their Servants, were dress'd in Blue, with Brass Buttons, their Accoutrements all light and serviceable, with short Guns and Pistols, and each with a Pole-Axe in his Hand.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Part of the Treasure taken by the Prince *Frederick* and Duke Privateers, was brought to Town in 22 Waggon, guarded by the Sailors and a Party of Soldiers.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

The Remainder of the said Treasure was brought



brought thro' the City in 23 Waggon, and carry'd to the Tower, guarded in the same Manner. (See p. 463.)

THURSDAY, 3.

Fifteen Pieces of Brass Cannon, 11 Waggon, laden with military Stores, 2 Smiths Forges, and 9 Carriages laden with Powder and Ball, were sent from the Tower to the North, attended by 100 Matrosses, Gunners and Bombardiers.

SATURDAY, 5.

By Letters of the 30th past from Berwick, the Rebels had not then mov'd from Edinburgh. The Officers they had taken Prisoners in the late Action near Tra-nent, were, on the 29th in the Morning, sent to Perth; and they were to pass the Forth four Miles above Stirling, at the same Place where the Rebels had cross'd that River in their March Southward; the private Men, who were Prisoners, had been sent by the same Route the Day before, and the Wounded remain'd in the Infirmary at Edinburgh.

We were likewise assur'd, by Letters of the 29th past at Noon, from the Castle of Edinburgh, that the Communication betwixt the Town and Castle had been till then still open; but the Letters of the 30th from Edinburgh say, that in the Night before, the Rebels had taken Possession of all the Avenues leading to the Castle, in order to block it up.

SUNDAY, 6.

Field-Marshal Wade, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, set out with a large Retinue, from his House in Burlington-street, for Doncaster in Yorkshire, to take upon him the Command of the Army assembling there.

About One in the Morning, a Detachment of the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, under the Command of the Lord Charles Hay, and several other Officers, consisting of upwards of 100 Men, march'd from the Parade to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Playhouse; and a Party of the same Number was to mount Guard there every Day till further Orders, to be ready to quell any Disturbances that may happen from the Adherents of the Pretender. And the next Day Orders were issued for placing a double Guard at all the Magazines on the River.

TUESDAY, 8.

By an Express from Bristol, the Tryal Privateer of that Place commanded by Capt. Connor, had taken off the Groyn, a Spanish Ship of 12 Guns and 60 Men, on board of which they found 2500 Muskets and Bayonets, above 100 Barrels of Gunpowder, five Tons of Shot, and seven Chests of Silver; design'd, without doubt, for the Rebels in Scotland. There were two Irishmen

on board her, one who had a Colonels Commission of Horse; and the other a Pilot; who being brought up to Town, and examined before the Duke of Newcastle, the former was committed to Newgate, and the latter to the Custody of a Messenger.

Whitehall, Oct. 8. By Letters of the 3d from Berwick, we are inform'd, that the Rebels continued in their Camp at Duddingston on the 2d; that the Day before, about Eleven o' Clock in the Forenoon, they began to dig a Trench, cross the Street of Edinburgh, a little below the Reservoir on the Castle Hill; about 3 in the Afternoon, the Garison of the Castle fir'd on them with small Arms, kill'd three of the Rebels, and wounded the Officer who commanded the Party; upon which they discontinued to work at the Trench. About Four o' Clock, some great Guns were fir'd from the Castle, which did little or no Damage to the Town; immediately on the firing from the Castle, the Pretender's Son left the Abbey, and retir'd to the Camp at Duddingston.

Whitehall, Oct. 8. By Letters receiv'd this Day from Berwick, of the 5th Instant, the main Body of the Rebels were, on the 4th, still at Duddingston, and those left in Edinburgh continued where they had taken Post, in order to cut off all Communication with the Castle. There is likewise Advice from Glasgow, that the Town had receiv'd a second Letter from the Pretender's Son, demanding the Sum of 15,000*l.* which Letter was accompany'd with Threats of Military Execution, if the Demand was not comply'd with. The Town, under this Necessity, prevail'd upon the Party of the Rebels, who had been sent to require the above Contribution, to lessen it to 5500*l.* Which Sum they were oblig'd to pay immediately.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

The Train'd Bands of the City of London began to mount Guard this Night, viz. one Company of the Red Regiment at the Royal-Exchange, one at St. Dunstan's in the West, one at St. Sepulchre's, and a fourth in Devonshire-Square. They were to remain on Duty 24 Hours, and then to be reliev'd by the other Companies of the six Regiments in their Turns; in order to secure the Peace of the City against any publick or private Enemies.

The Venetian Ambassador made his publick Entry with great Pomp and Magnificence, and the next Day was conducted in great State to a publick Audience of his Majesty.

The Affair of Capt. Burrisb ended on this Day. After hearing a great many Witnesses for the Crown, as also for the Cap-tain,

tain, it appear'd to the Court, That by reason of his lying inactive for half an Hour, when he might have assisted the *Marlborough*, and that he was not in a Line with the Admiral, when he first brought to, he is Guilty of Part of the Charge exhibited against him, as he did not do his utmost to burn, sink, or destroy the Enemy; nor give the proper Assistance to the *Marlborough*, till after the Message which he received from the Admiral; and that he is guilty of a Breach of the 12th and 13th Articles of the Fighting Instructions; and therefore the Court did adjudge him, the said Capt. *Burrisb*, to be cashier'd, and for ever rendered incapable of being an Officer of his Majesty's Navy.

THURSDAY, 10.

A Man was apprehended at *Greenwich*, and committed to *Maidstone* Goal, on a strong Suspicion of attempting to blow up the Magazine of Gunpowder at that Place; since which a Party of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Chamberland's* Regiment have done Duty there.

This Night the *Tower* Hamlets began to mount Guard at *Whitechapel-Bars*, *Tower-Hill*, *Wapping*, and at *Wellclose-Square*.

The Court Martial proceeded to the Trial of Capt. *Edmund Williams*, late Commander of the *Royal Oak*, for not endeavouring to take, fire, kill, and endamage the Enemy; but instead thereof withdrawing, and keeping back from the Fight, and keeping and continuing, with his Majesty's Ship under his Command, to Windward of her Station in the Line of Battle, during all or the greater Part of the Engagement: For not engaging within Point-Blank, but firing not even in Reach of the Enemy on Random Shot: And for not assisting the *Marlborough*, which Ship was hard press'd, having lost her Main and Mizzen Masts.

SATURDAY, 12.

By Letters from *Berwick* of the 7th, there is Advice, that upon the 4th the Garison of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, under Favour of a great Fire of their Cannon from the Half-Moon, made a Trench cross the Castle Hill, half way between the Gate and the Houses, 14 Feet broad, and 16 deep, and from the Parapet, made by the Earth dug out of the Trench on the Side near the Castle, with the Fire of 200 Men of the Garison, clear'd the Street. Upon the 5th, by the Help of the Town's People, they obtain'd twenty Black Cattle, a Quantity of Bread and Ale, and Water from the Reservoir. About Five that Evening, a considerable Detachment of the Rebels march'd up to the Castle Hill, to attack the Party of the Garison in the Trench, who retreated into the Castle upon their Approach without

losing a Man; the Rebels, in creeping up the South Side of the Hill, had 20 of their Men kill'd by the Cannon from the Castle. About Nine the same Night, between 4 and 5000 of them march'd into the Town from their Camp, and remain'd in it all Night, but none of them durst appear within the Reach of the Cannon. On Friday, *Glenbucket* and Lord *Ogilvy* join'd them with a Reinforcement of 700 Men. They had order'd the Landlords of all the Houses of *Edinburgh*, to pay in Half a Crown in the Pound, of all their Rents, as upon the 7th, upon Pain of Military Execution. Several People had been robb'd by them upon the Highway; and they had pillaged all the Country round about.

TUESDAY, 15.

A Man was taken up and committed to *Rockefeller* Gaol, on a strong Suspicion of having set Fire to the King's Storehouse and Bakehouse at *Dover*.

*Whitehall*, Oct. 15. By Letters of the 8th Inst. from *Edinburgh*, there is Advice, that the Pretender's Son having, upon the 2d, published an Order for preventing all Communication between the Castle and the Town, upon Pain of Death; and great Numbers of the Rebels having for that Purpose been placed in the Houses near the Castle, General *Gues* had been oblig'd not only to fire upon them, but to march out, and burn them to the Ground: That thereupon another Order for restoring the Communication was, upon the 5th, pasted up at the several Gates of the Town; and that ever since the Garison had been plentifully supplied with every Thing they wanted.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

The Proprietors of the *Prince Frederick* and *Duke* Privateers, waited on his Majesty, and offer'd the Sum of 700,000*l.* Sterl. (their Share of the Money taken by the said Privateers) to be immediately employ'd for his Majesty's Service, which he was pleas'd to accept; and the Money is to be repaid in such Manner as shall be adjudg'd most proper by Parliament.

*Whitehall*, Oct. 16. Letters from *Berwick* of the 12th confirm the Account, that 500 Men from *Aberdeenshire* had join'd the Rebels; they march'd into *Dalkeith* upon the 6th and 10th, under the Command of the Lord *Pittslige*.

THURSDAY, 17.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when *James Wolfe* was condemn'd for uttering a forged and counterfeit Note, for 100*l.* under the Hand of Capt. *James Talbot*, Commander of the *Prince Frederick* Privateer, with an Intent to defraud Mr. *Tresheld*, a Silversmith in the *Mineries*.

His



His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and open'd the Session with a most gracious Speech to both Houses, (which see, p. 502, and the Addresses, p. 502, 503, 504.)

With regard to Capt. *Williams*, whose Trial ended on this Day, it appear'd to the Court, That by Reason of his not being in a Line with the Admiral, when he first engag'd, and not within a proper Distance of the Enemy, he fail'd of his Duty, as he did not do his utmost from the Beginning of the Action, and engage the Enemy at a proper Distance to do Execution. The Court accordingly pass'd Sentence as follows, That they do agree, that he is guilty of Part of the Charge, and that he falls under the 12th Article of War: But in regard to his long Services in the Navy; that his Eye-Sight was very defective; that he manifested his Eagerness to engage the Enemy; that he had already suffer'd a considerable Punishment by the Loss of his Ship and his long Confinement; that he came into the Fleet but just before the Action, and receiv'd only a verbal Order from the Admiral to fall into the Line between the *Rupert* and *Dunkirk*, and in regard to that, of the 19 Members of the Court, 9 are of Opinion that he was in a Line with the *Namure*, when he first brought up; the Court are of Opinion, and do only adjudge him to be unfit to be employ'd any more in his Majesty's Service by Sea. But the Court do unanimously recommend him to the Lords of the Admiralty, in order to his being continued upon his Half-Pay, according to his Seniority.

The Account of Capt. Ambrose's Trial is defer'd to our next.

*Whitehall, Oct. 17.* By Advices of the 14th from *Berwick*, a Scotch Ship was arriv'd at *Montrose*, and had brought (as was given out) Money and Arms, and some Officers, for the Use of the Rebels, who continu'd upon the 13th in and about *Edinburgh*, without any Appearance of an immediate March from thence, tho' they continu'd issuing Orders for the Country Houses to come in to them upon the 15th, upon Pain of military Execution.

FRIDAY, 18.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived in good Health at *St. James's*, from *Flanders*.

The Admirals and Captains of his Majesty's Fleets have enter'd into an Association to support and stand by his Majesty in the present Exigency, with their Lives and Fortunes, and have agreed that a Regiment of Foot be immediately rais'd, to be made use of during his Majesty's Plea-

sure; and they desire and consent they shall be paid for and deducted out of their Salaries.

Besides the Associations at *Tork* and *Worcester*, already mentioned, Associations were enter'd into, all over *England*, for raising Forces in Defence of his Majesty and the Kingdom, against the Pretender and all his Adherents; and Addresses presented to that Purpose, from every County and Corporation, &c.

SATURDAY, 19.

By Advices from *Edinburgh* of the 15th, there was a great Spirit of Insolence reigning among the *Highland* Officers, against their chief Commanders, occasion'd by the Want of their Pay.

MONDAY, 21.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill for enabling his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as shall be suspected of treasonable Practices against his Majesty's Person and Government: Whereby the *Habeas Corpus Act* was suspended for six Months.

A Proclamation was publish'd by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* (on an Address of the House of Commons there) promising a Reward of 50,000*l.* to any Person or Persons, who shall seize and secure the Person of the eldest Son of the Pretender alive, or bring in his Body dead, if he shall land, or attempt to land in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

TUESDAY, 22.

Letters arriv'd this Afternoon from *Berwick*, of the 19th, mention, that on the 17th, the Rebels remain'd still at *Edinburgh*. Lieutenant General *Handasyd* was arriv'd at *Berwick*, and had taken upon him the Command of his Majesty's Forces there.

Letters from Marshal *Wade*, dated at *Doncaster* the 19th Instant, mention, that he propos'd marching Northward, with the *British* and *Dutch* Infantry incamp'd near that Place, on Monday the 21st without fail, the Cavalry having march'd on towards *Tork*, some Days before.

FRIDAY, 25.

Arrived in the River and landed, four Troops of Sir *John Ligonier's* Regiment of Horse, Major General *Bland's* Regiment of Dragoons, the Detachment of Foot Guards which served at *Ossend*, Lieut. General *St. Clair's* Battalion of Foot, Lieut. Gen. *Harrison's*, Major General *Huske's*, and Lord *Harry Beauclerc's* Regiments of Foot.

SATURDAY, 26.

This Day the six Regiments of Train'd Bands of the City of *London*, passed in Review before his Majesty at *St. James's*, and made a very handsome Appearance.

4 A

*Whitehall,*

*Whitehall, Oct. 26.* Letters from *Scotland* take Notice, that another *French Vessel* was landed at *Stonebrive*, with some Officers and a few Arms for the Rebels. A Party of them was lately at *Douglas*, where they got some small Pieces of Cannon, and 30 Stand of Arms. Afterwards, they proceeded to *Hamilton*, and took what Arms they found there, and then returned to *Edinburgh*. Several different Accounts agree, that their Numbers did not exceed 8000.

Letters from *Berwick* of the 22d advise, That General *Handasyd* had order'd eight Companies just arriv'd from *Flanders* to land and enter *Berwick* to reinforce that Garrison, and five other Companies to remain at *Holy-Island* till further Orders.

SUNDAY, 27.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales* was safely delivered of a Prince.

MONDAY, 28.

By a Messenger arrived Yesterday, who left *Marshal Wade*, with the Forces under his Command, at *Darlington*, on the 26th, we have an Account, that all the Troops from *Flanders* were arrived at *Newcastle*, *Berwick*, and *Holy Island*, except 5 Companies of Col. *Ligonier's*, and three of *Brigadier Price's*, the Baggage of the Whole, and one Ship with Horses.

TUESDAY, 29.

*Richard Hoare, Esq;* the new Lord Mayor, was sworn in at *Westminster* with the usual Solemnity.

*Whitehall, Oct. 29.* By Letters from *Inverness* of the 11th and 12th, every Thing was very quiet in that Part of the Country. The Earl of *Loudon* arrived there on the 11th, in order to take upon him the Command of the Troops in those Parts, and of the 20 new Independent Companies raising there, under the Direction of the Lord President of the Session, which were in great Forwardness.

Letters from *Berwick* of the 25th advise, that the last Accounts they had of the Rebels were, that they still gave out they intended to march Southward; but that in the mean Time they had marked out a strong Camp West of *Dalkeith*, about four Miles South from *Edinburgh*, with *Dalkeith* on their Left, *Newbattle Water* in their Front, and *Melville Rivulet* in their Rear, but so as to be open on their Right towards *Polton*. These two Rivulets join below *Dalkeith* at a Place called *Smaaton*, and fall into the Sea at *Messelburgh*. They have got one *Du Beyer* with them, whom they call a *French Ambassador*.

Other Letters mention, that the Pretender's eldest Son had his Quarters at the Duke of *Buccleugh's* House: That the Rebels were 8000 effective Men, exclusive of what were call'd his Guards: That they

had brought all their Baggage out of *Edinburgh* to that Camp; and that they rob and destroy all round them. There was likewise a Report of a *French Ship* being arriv'd at *Aberbrothock*, with Bombs, Mortars, and heavy Cannon, with Cannoniers and Bombardiers.

By Advices from *Berwick* of the 25th, at 12 at Night, there is an Account of 4 Companies of *Brigadier Price's* having got into *Holy-Island*; and that the same Evening there were two Transports more, anchor'd off *Berwick*, in one of which there were 3 Companies more of *Brigadier Price's*, and in the other, 5 of *Colonel Ligonier's* Regiment.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

The Anniversary of the King's Birthday was celebrated, when his Majesty entered into the 63d Year of his Age.

All' Eccellenza

Di

MY LORD Conte Di Granville

Presenta Le Lodi Di Sua Eccellenza

MY LADY Sofia Farmor

Contessa Di Granville

Sua Sposa

Nel Giorno Delle Sue Nozze L'Autore.

Allusivo al detto di Zorobabel, nel terzo d'Esdra, Cap. 4<sup>o</sup>.

SONETTO.

Premio Dario, Signor, Zorobabelle,

Per aver Sopra Bacco e Sopra i Regi

Innalzata La Donna; egli gran fregi

D'onor gli diede in Persia, e in Israele.

Io, che 'n Vostro Imeneo ergo alle Stelle

Sovr' altre La gran Sposa, in dir che ha i pregi

Ond' avvien che nel Ciel s' avvivi e fregi

Venere bella, e Se Le Grazie Snelle:

Io, che ammirarla or qui fo qual Minerva,

E come un raro di Virtude esempio,

Mostrando in Lei che del divin conserva:

Almo Signor, che avrò se questo adempio?

A Voi sol chieggió, e a me di premio  
serva, [pio.

Per Sofia, di Lei degno, un' alto Tem-

Di Vostra Eccellenza

Umilissimo Divotissimo e Obbligatissimo servo

Giovan Francesco Nenci.

Excelsæ, Pulchræ, Virtuteque Præditæ,

Dominæ Sophiæ Farmor,

Comitissæ De Granville,

Clarissimi Atque Honoratissimi Viri

Domini Joannis De Hawpes,

Comitis De Granville,

Optumæ Conjugi.

E P I T A P H I U M.

Cum legeris nomen claræ pulchræque Sophiæ,

Eheu! da lachrymas, hospes amice, tuas;

Et



Et quia Mors condit formosum hoc mar-  
more corpus,

Et quia virtutes Terrâ abiere suæ.

Joannis Francisci Nencii  
Clientis Addictissimi Ac Mostissimi,  
Obsequii Et Doloris Monumentum.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

**D**R. Addington, an eminent Physician  
at Reading, to Miss Hiley.——  
Whitmore, Esq; of Hertfordshire, to Miss  
Strange.——Sir James Aston, of Ormskirk,  
Bart. to Miss Holworth.——Paul Venner, of  
Swallowfield, Esq; to Miss Sally Mann.——  
William Poston, Esq; to Miss Nancy Elers.  
——William Clayton, Esq; to Miss Drax.——  
The Lady of George Wdeate, Esq; safely de-  
livered of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

**T**HE Lady Jekyll, Relict of Sir Joseph  
Jekyll, Knt.—Grey Longueville, Esq;  
Bath King at Arms.—Charles Lockyer, Esq;  
Memb. for Iwelcheffer.—Mr. Cavillier, Mas-  
ter of the Boarding-School in Queen-Square,  
near Ormond-Street, aged 104.—Mr. Astley,  
an Attorney at Law, who had a consider-  
able Place in the Stamp Office.—Rt. Hon.  
the Countess of Granville.—Rt. Hon. the  
Earl of Buchan.—Sir William Billers, Knt.  
Alderman of Cordwainers Ward, who was  
Lord Mayor in 1734.—John Gilbert, Esq;  
Deputy-Governor of Tilbury-Fort.—Mrs.  
Anna Sophia Courtenay, eldest Sister of Sir  
William Courtenay, Bart.—Rt. Hon. William  
Herbert, Marquess and Earl of Powis.—  
Miss Anna Maria Carolina Manwaring, only  
Daughter and Heiress of Sir Robert Man-  
waring, Bart.—The celebrated Dr. Jonathan  
Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's in Ireland.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. Simon Hall, to the Rectory of  
Castlebridge.—Mr. Cockburn, to the  
Vicarage of East Melton, in Cambridgeshire.  
—Tho. Colepeper, M. A. to the Rectory of  
Stoneham-Alpsal in Suffolk.—John Potter, B.D.  
Archdeacon of Oxford, eldest Son to the  
Abp. of Canterbury, made a Prebendary of  
that Church.—Francis Baker, L.L.D. to the  
Vicarage of New Romney.—Henry Adderly,  
A. M. to the Rectory of Newton St. Loe in  
Somersetshire, in the Room of the late Mr.  
Arthur Bedford.—John Walker, A.M. to the  
Rectory of St. Martin's Petterton, in the  
Diocese of Chester.—John Woodcock, A. M.  
to the Rectory of Byford in Hertfordshire.—  
Mr. Leigh, to the Rectory of Danton in  
Hampshire.—Mr. Shackleton, chosen Chap-  
lain to Haberdashers Hospital at Hoxton, in  
the Room of the late Mr. Arthur Bedford.—  
Mr. Simmonds, presented to the Rectory of  
East Bridley in Somersetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**C**OL. Ryan, made Col. of a Reg. to be  
sent to Cape Breton: And Thomas De

Veil, Esq; youngest Son of Sir Thomas,  
made a Lieut. in the said Reg.—John Ellis,  
Esq; Keeper of the Lions in the Tower,  
made Commissary General of Marines.—  
William Selwin, Jun. Esq; of the Inner-  
Temple, made Solicitor of the Excise.—  
Richard Cheslyn, Esq; made City Remem-  
brancer.—Mr. Shackleton, made chief En-  
gineer to the Train of Artillery at Wool-  
wich.—Mr. William Williams, made Attor-  
ney General for Carnarvonshire, Anglesea  
and Merionethshire.—Lord Lindores, made  
Capt. Lieut. of the third Reg. of Foot  
Guards.——Frederick, Esq; made an  
Ensign in the Earl of Portmore's Comp. in  
the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards.—James Blifs,  
Esq; made Cornet in Lord Mark Kerr's  
Horse.—Edward Ironside, Esq; an eminent  
Goldsmith in Lombard Street, chosen Alder-  
man of Cordwainers Ward, in the Room of  
the late Sir William Billers.—Robert French,  
Esq; made one of the Judges of the Com-  
mon Pleas in Ireland.—Capt. Parry, of the  
2d Reg. of Foot Guards, made Col. of a  
Comp. in the said Regiment.—Capt. Jeff-  
reys, of the 3d Troop of Horse Guards,  
made Lieut. Col. of Brig. Price's Reg.  
of Foot.—Hon. Edward Young, Esq; made  
Bath King at Arms.

New Members.

John Rigby, Esq; for Castle-Rising in  
Norfolk, in the Room of Gen. Churchill,  
deceased.—Samuel Humphries, Esq; for Gat-  
ton in Surry, in the Room of Charles Do-  
minique, Esq; deceas'd.

[All the Bankrupts in our next.]

Abstract of the London WEEKLY  
BILL, from Sept. 24. to Oct. 22.

Christned	{ Males	504	} 1035
	{ Females	531	
Buried	{ Males	823	} 1652
	{ Females	829	
Died under 2 Years old			644
Between 2 and 5			150
	5	10	54
	10	20	49
	20	30	116
	30	40	147
	40	50	184
	50	60	104
	60	70	107
	70	80	63
	80	90	25
	90 and upwards		9
			1652

Hay 34 to 36. a Load.

THE

THE only remarkable News we have from *Flanders* since our last, is, that the strong Town of *Aeth*, which was invested by the *French* on the 18th ult. was surrendered by Capitulation on the 27th, the *Garison* being allowed to march out with the Honours of War, and to be conducted to *Brussels*.

From *Berlin*, of the 24th ult. we have the following Account of a Battle in *Bohemia*: In the Night between the 18th and 19th, the Enemy's whole Army made a forced March, in order to surprize and attack the King in his Camp at *Staudentz*, near *Prausnitz*. The Enemy advanced with so much the more Confidence, as they were informed, that the King's Army did not amount to half the Number of theirs; and poured with all their Forces, which made near 60,000 Men, upon his Majesty's Troops, who hardly exceeded 26,000.

Upon the Enemy's Approach, the King drew up his Army in Order of Battle. Besides the Disparity of Forces, we had the Disadvantage of the Ground, which was full of Woods and Hills: Nevertheless, by the Help of the Almighty, after a bloody and obstinate Engagement, which lasted above 5 Hours, his Majesty gained a complete Victory, the Enemy being forced to retire in great Confusion two Leagues from the Field of Battle, leaving upwards of 3000 Men killed or wounded, with as many Prisoners, besides their Artillery, and a good Number of Colours and other Trophies.

Our Loss is not considerable; but Prince *Albert of Brunswick*, Brother to the Queen, unfortunately fell in the Battle, as did likewise Major *Wedel*, of the King's Guards. Major Gen. *Blanchensee* and Col. *Blanchenbourg*, are dangerously wounded: Major Gen. Count *Schmettau*, Col. *Foreade*, Col. Count *Dohna*, and Lieut. Col. *Woitke*, are slightly wounded.

During the Battle the Enemy's Irregular Troops fell upon the King's Baggage and Equipages, where the Cabinet Secretaries and his Majesty's Servants were, and we fear they have fallen into their Hands.

To this Account we shall add, that these Irregular Troops had Orders to attack the *Prussian* Army in the Rear; but being more fond of Plunder than Victory, they delayed executing these Orders till it was too late, which gave their Enemies the Victory: However, they carried off the King's Baggage, and therewith his Cabinet and all his Papers, as well as his Secretaries and Servants. Notwithstanding this Victory, the King of *Prussia* has retired out of *Bohemia*, having entered *Silesia* on the 9th Inst. where he is to put his Army into Winter Quarters.

From the *Sardinian* Camp near *Casal*, we have the following Account dated *Sept. 20*. On the 16th Instant, before Break of Day, Count *Gage's* Army was drawn up on the other Side of the *Tanaro*, and marched in good Order to our several Posts; he made his principal Effort in one, while he only mask'd the others to keep us at a Stand: The River being low, and only Knee-deep in several Places, his Infantry, without attacking our Bridge, waded thro' the Water in some Parts, while in some the Cavalry carried Grenadiers over; and in others, he made use of Boats, which he had brought on Waggon for that Purpose, the whole protected by a Battery of two or three Pieces, which he had raised in the Night; this succeeded so well, that our Post was immediately surrounded with a considerable Body of Horse and Foot, and the Brigade that defended it, which consisted only of four Battalions, was soon forced to give Way and retire to the Hillocks behind them, where they were briskly pursued by the Enemy's Miquelets and Grenadiers, while the rest of their Troops secur'd the Post, and divided that Body from the rest of the King of *Sardinia's* Infantry, and his whole Cavalry. Upon this his *Sardinian* Majesty was obliged to retire under the Walls of *Valencia*, which was executed in pretty good Order, the Cavalry forming the Rear-Guard. Of our Infantry only the four Battalions that were attacked, and one sent to their Assistance, and to cover their Retreat, suffered greatly, and lost their Camp and all their Equipages, together with five Pieces of Cannon which protected our Bridge on that Part. Our Horse was likewise very briskly attacked in their Retreat, and behav'd very well; their Loss is considerable, particularly in Officers; what contributed greatly to prevent its being totally defeated, was, the Appearance of Count *Schulemberg's* Vanguard. The rest of the *Austrian* Army passed the *Po*, the following Night, at *Valencia*, and joined the King of *Sardinia*, six Miles from this Place, where it was resolv'd to take a Camp near the *Po*, and the Walls of this Town, into which the whole combined Army march'd on the 29th inst.

In Consequence of this Victory, the Army of the three Crowns marched directly and laid Siege to *Alexandria*, which City was surrendered to them on the 30th.

*Sept. 23d*, being the Feast of *St. Francis*, and the Day appointed for the Coronation of the Emperor of *Germany*, the same was performed with all possible Magnificence; but the Empress was not crowned along with him, that Ceremony having been put off, on account of her being with Child.

[We are oblig'd to defer the Catalogue of Books to our next.]